

17732/B/1

2 pts



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30535244>

Thos. Moore

Yours

Wm. Moore
1894

DUPLICATE SOLD
LOCAL QUALITY

RECEIVED FROM THE

LIBRARY OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

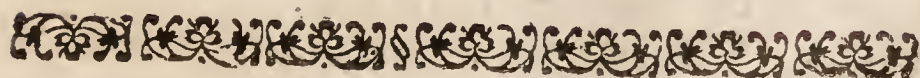


An Historical

DISSERTATION

On a particular SPECIES of

Gangrenous sore Throat, &c.



*Lately Published, by the same AUTHOR,
and Sold by E. COMYNS, under the Royal
Exchange, and J. ROBINSON, in Ludgate-
Street.*

A LETTER from a GENTLEMAN to his
SON Abroad, on Account of his having
married one of the *Romish* Church. To which
are added, a few Moral and Entertaining Letters,
with the Protestant's Universal Prayer.

As it is by the Practice of MIDWIFRY (well
perform'd) that we have our Initiation into Life,
and by the proper Use of the NON-NATURALS,
are (as much as depends upon ourselves) pre-
served in it ; I thought it not improper, to add
a little Tract, upon each of those Subjects, col-
lected from my own and others Observations ;
and at the same Time to keep the other more
valuable Work from being overlook'd, on Ac-
count of the Smallness of its Size.

Wm. Bay M.D.
1854
An Historical

DISSERTATION

On a particular SPECIES of

Gangrenous sore Throat,

W H I C H

Reigned the last Year amongst young
Children at PARIS.

Translated from the *French* of Dr. CHOMEL,
Which was printed at *Paris* in the Year 1749.

By N. TORRIANO, M. D.

To which are added,
Some Corroborative CASES, and
other Medicinal TRACTS, by
the TRANSLATOR.

*Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere relinquamus
aliquid quo nos vixisse testemur. PLIN.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for E. COMYNS, under the *Royal-Exchange*; J. ROBINSON, in *Ludgate-Street*; and P. VAILLANT, in the *Strand*. 1753.

Anginae in quibus, neque in Collo, neque in faucibus quicquam apparet, sed quæ vehementem suffocationem ac spirandi difficultatem adferunt, eodem aut tertio die necant.

HIP. Coacæ. Prænot. §. ii. 363.

Quæ verò tumorem ac ruborem in collo capiunt in reliquis quidem eodem modo se habent, verum diuturniores sunt. IDEM. 364.

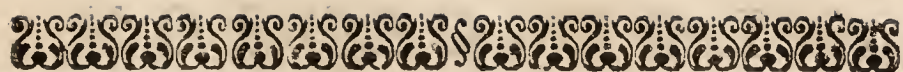
Ab Angina detento tumorem fieri in collo, bonum: foras enim Morbus vertitur.

HIP. Aph. Lib. VI. §. viii. N° 37.

ERRATUM.

In the Non-Naturals. Page 61, Line 1, for *Vicissitudes* read *Viscidities*.





T O

Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN,
*Physician to St. Bartholomew's
Hospital, and Fellow of the
Royal College of PHYSICIANS
in London.*

S I R,

BEING desired by a particular Friend, to translate into *English* Dr. CHOMEL's *Dissertation on the Gangrenous sore Throat*, which happen'd at PARIS in the Year 1748, I readily complied with the Request, and the more so, as it gave me an Opportunity of addressing myself (*in a Dedication of this my first Physical Essay*) to you, to whose judicious and successful Practice I have heretofore been

vi DEDICATION.

an Eye-witness, whilst I clinically attended at St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*.

As it is no uncommon Thing for us to wave asking Leave to do that which we are strongly impress'd to, on the one hand, and yet fear a Denial on the other, as the Consequence of such a previous Solicitation ; I rather chose to lay this little Tract before you without that *Ceremony*, and trust to that *Candour* for Forgiveness, which is (as it were) *innate* in you, and is exceeded by nothing but that *Benevolence*, which you extend to every distressed Object, under your Care, in such a manner, that it may be justly said,

Your GOODNESS comforts, whilst your
MED'CINES cure.

A Hu-

DEDICATION. vii

A *Humanity* of such a Sort, that has often, whilst I was a Witness to it, (*I hope from Sympathy of Disposition*) made my Heart GLOW, (if I may be permitted the Expression) with *Affection* as well as *Veneration* for you, whilst I have frequently and reflectively IMAG'D you, with the Poor about you, to my Mind, like the great IDUMÆAN PRINCE, whom every Eye that saw blessed, and every Ear that heard gave Praise unto; because, he (*like you*) delivered the Poor, when he cried, *The Needy also, and him that had no Helper.*

On a further DISPLAY of this *Goodness* I must also rely, as well for the Pardon of every Error or Mistake, which may be found in this *Translation*, &c. as for your

viii D E D I C A T I O N.

silencing, or at least appeasing the *severest* CRITIC ; whilst you can acquaint him, that more could not be expected from one, who is but a *Tyro* in *Physic*.

I take this Opportunity also to congratulate you on the Enlargement of your Hospital, inasmuch as it furnishes you with more frequent Occasions of exerting those Abilities, which few can equal, fewer still exceed, at least in his Opinion, who is, with all imaginable Respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient,

Most obliged, and

Most humble Servant,

Sept. 21. 1753. N. TORRIANO,



P R E F A C E.

HOW weak and imperfect soever this Performance may appear, however unoratorical my Expression, however languidly I may have conveyed the Idea of the ingenious Author; yet, as I believed I understood the *French* Language pretty tolerably, so I should have thought myself to blame, if (*as I have a good deal of Leisure*) I had not set about this little Task.

I can and do plead the same Reason for translating it, as the much more learned Author Dr. CHOMEL did for publishing it at all; that is, *that I thought it my DUTY*, and for the PUBLICK GOOD; and I hope this Intention will make it acceptable to those, who cannot read it in its *original Beauty*. The little notarial SCHOLIA I have here and there made upon it, as I went
along,

along, are founded on what little rational Examination I have made in my Readings, and what I have observed in my Practice; which though it has been but small, yet has not been void of Cases, greatly similar to the *Sore Throat* here described; in which Case, I confidently affirm, that as I never bled one Patient, so I never lost one; but firmly believe had I done the first, the last would have followed as a necessary Consequence.

A sore Throat, somewhat similar to that described in this Book, appeared last Year, soon after the Epidemical Spread of the Small Pox was in some Measure abated, and might, as I conceive, be occasioned by the Force of the remaining Putredity in the Air, which might affect those who (having once had it) could not have the Small Pox again, and yet might be susceptible of Contagion in another Way. These then, having received Infection, by inspiring the contagious Air, became ill; and Nature, in order to disburthen herself, threw out the morbid Matter by the Throat; and in all those that I saw, the
Pulse

Pulse was low, and Nature weak, and consequently their Spirits greatly affected. All, Indications (*strong*) for the Use of Cardiac Medicines, and Restoring Diet; all, strong Indications for the Alexipharmic Treatment, and equally so *against* that of Evacuating and Venæ-section.

In some I observed a plentiful (*but not free*) Salivation, of a thick viscid glutinous Phlegm, like in Colour, and almost Consistence, to Flummery. Blisters here always assisted, and the more (as Dr. CHOMEL observes) by how much the more the Part rubified or was inflamed, to which they were applied.

I can't help thinking, that this kind of sore Throat bears some Similitude with all low and some eruptive Fevers, where the Lymph or nervous Juice seems more affected than the Blood, but most especially with the milliary Fever, in which tho' (as here) there is not much Thirst nor violent inflammatory Heat, yet there is a Delirium, a Picking the Bed-cloaths¹, and a feigned Composure, nearly resembling a comatose Stupor, as almost constant Symptoms.

¹ Hi Palpant & Laboriosi sunt. BOERH. *Aph.* 774.

Symptoms. The Similitude I mention, may also in Part be judged of from the Method of Cure; for in both Cases, Bleeding and Purging are injurious; in both Cases Blisters and Cardiac Medicines are successful.

Add to this, that both Diseases affect Women more than Men, and those of a lax, more than those of a constricted State of Fibres. The milliary Fever happens to Women in their Lyings-in, and the more so in Proportion to the Largeness in Quantity of their Lochial Discharges, tho' sometimes also from the untimely stopping of them thro' a Fright or Cold, &c. to which Discharges (supposing them so great as to superinduce an impoverished, and consequently an acrimonious State of Blood) it almost always succeeds, and happy is it for them that it does; for were it not for this critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin (which is the Consequence of Nature's Effort) I make no Doubt, but in the Throat, or some of the Glands, there would be Imposthumes or Ulcers, &c. or else the Patient would have violent sore Breasts;

Breasts, or a colliquative Diarrhæa, or if a Crisis happened by none of these Ways, she must die.

In regard to *Aphthæ* or *Escars* in general, this may be observed, that it was from those Appearances that we first took the Hint of making artificial *Escars* (*viz.* Setons or Issues in any Part of the Body where necessary) in order to help Nature (by a Drain) to discharge herself, and get rid of any burthensome *morbific* or *humoral* Matter, which, whilst remaining undischarged, is the Cause of some acute Disease, or a chronical Cacochymia) and by thus giving Vent to the Humours, the Juices become more purified, and Nature recovers new Strength.

It is much the same in those *Aphthæ*, which are the Consequence of some *malignant Contagion*, which has been taken in by *Inspiration*, and mixed with the *Blood* in the *Lungs*, and (in Consequence of Circulation) with the whole Mass: Was this *merely* cutaneous, it would I apprehend immediately appear like a Blast, which it does not till three or four Days, according to the *Malignity* of

of the *virulent Matter* suck'd in ; which *Nature* struggles with, till *ſhe* can find ſome Part to throw it off upon ; and then it appears in the manner of *Aphthæ* or *Eſchars* internally ; or externally, in *Ulcers*, as in the *Plague*.

And from this Theory, I think it clearly appears, that (excepting *Veficatories*, *Emetics*, and *Sudorifics*) *Discharges* of any kind (eſpecially ſanguinary ones) muſt be prejudicial ; and that the Buſineſs here is to follow *Nature* in her Deſigns, and aſſiſt her every apparent Effort ; to which End *Blifters* will always ſucceed ; and in order to make them aſſiſt the more, they ought to be ſupplied with others as they dry up. This Method in the *Gangrenous ſore Throat* (whether the Matter *corrugates*, or *impoſtumates*,) is peculiarly neceſſary, by reaſon it prevents a local Increate of Matter, and opens at the ſame Time another Sluice for its Diſcharge ; by which Means, when proper *Cardiacs* are adminiſtered internally, *Nature* is fortified, the *Blood* is invigorated, and receives new Life, and every Function of *Nature* is aſſiſted :

ed: And I dare be bold to say, and appeal to Gentlemen of much greater Knowledge, and of larger Experience than myself, that for one Patient in a *Sore Throat* of any kind (where there is no Swelling, either internally or externally, and most especially where the *Angina* is of the *gangrenous* and *pestilential* Kind) that dies by this Method, five will die by the evacuating Method, which only tends to debilitate Nature, and weaken her Powers in such a Manner, that she is incapacitated from struggling with that Disease, which she, properly supported, or even left to herself almost, would recover from. This Theory I find is confirmed, in a great Measure, in the Doctor's Book, which I had then seen but a few Pages of.

Thus much by way of Preface to this Translation; after which I shall send it into the World as a *Letter of Mart Ship*, and risk its *Voyage* upon the *Ocean* of CRITICISM, hoping that it may meet with some *Prize* of APPROBATION; or at least, after having rolled in the *tempestuous* Sea of a SCRUTINIZING EXAMEN, may arrive safe
at

at last in the *Harbour* of CANDOUR? I am conscious, that she is equipped more with the *Sails* of *well-meant Intention*, than the *Balast* of *Judgment* and *Experience*; but yet, as I do not mean she should steer her Course in the *deep Ocean* of LEARNING, so I hope she will be able to LIVE in the *shallower Seas* of the less experienced *Practitioners*; for whose Use I chiefly write, and heartily wish she may (*weak freighted as she is*) convey to them such *valuable STORES*, as may serve for *Sea-marks*, whereby they may be enabled to conduct their Patients into the *Harbour* of HEALTH.

I am,

My READERS

Most humble Servant,

N. TORRIANO.



A N

Historical DISSERTATION

O N

A Particular SPECIES of

Gangrenous sore Throats,

Which reigned the last Year amongst the
Children at PARIS.

THAT Species of *Squinancy*, which reigned last Year, in the Month of *October*, amongst the PENSIONARIES of the VISITATION of ST. MARY in the *Back-Street* appeared to me so *singular*, so *uncommon*, so *frightful*, and at the same Time so *difficult* to be properly investigated and treated, that I thought it no less my *Duty*, than I believed it would be conducive to the Public Good, that I should write my Observations thereupon.

B

We

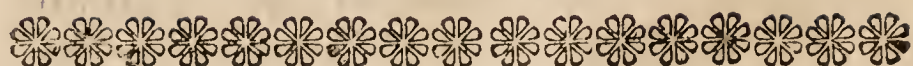
We owe to our Ancestors both the History and Knowledge of almost every sort of Disease to which the Human Frame is liable; which they have described to us with so much *Accuracy* and *Exactness*, as is *equalled* by nothing but their *Integrity* and *Honesty*: For whilst they tell us of their *Successes*, they tell us also of their *Mistakes*, and thereby prove to us so much the more useful, like those *Voyagers*, (or *Travellers* by Sea) who having *happily* escaped many *Shipwreckings*, point out the *Rocks* and *Quicksands*, the *Schoals* and *Currents*, which they have met with in a *tempestuous Sea*, with the same Attention that they *advertise* us of the most easy *Roads*, and those *Harbours* which are the most readily attained.

Taught by their Example, I will also write the whole Truth in my Description, and dissemble in nothing, and for the Sake of the greater *Exactness* (*even at the Hazard of being tiresome by my Prolixity*) I shall give a direct *historical* Detail of the *State* of every *Patient*, and the Remedies used from the first Seizure of the Diseased to the fatal Period of their Death, or the pleasing Moments of Recovery, of those that did so.

After

Gangrenous sore Throats. 3

After this Detail, I shall then give a Description of the Distemper, and establish its most probable Causes, comparing my *Observations* with what the *Ancients* have wrote upon the same Subject, and thereby prove that it is no *new Distemper*; and *Lastly* shall propose that kind of Treatment, which appears most agreeable to the Experience and Authority of such *Authors*, who have wrote their Thoughts upon the same Subject.



Historical D I A R Y

O F T H E

D I S E A S E *observed in the*
 B A C K - S T R E E T, *amongst the*
 P E N S I O N A R I E S of St. M A -
 R Y's *Visitation.*

First P A T I E N T.

MISS POMMEREU, aged Twelve Years and a Half, was taken on *Saturday* the 12th of *October* towards Evening with a sore Throat: After having examin'd her, they found the *Uvula* much lengthened and hanging down. On *Sunday* Morning the same Symptoms remaining, they touched the *Uvula* with a little Pepper, upon the Handle of a Fork¹, and the *Uvula* retired. All that Day passed with-

¹ N. B. The *French* Forks have Handles like our Spoons.

out the *Patient's* making any Complaint. On *Monday* there appeared a Tumour situated externally near to the *tracheal Artery*: Then the Patient had a little *Fever*, which increased in the Evening: They applied upon the *Tumour*, a *Cataplasm* of Bread and Milk, and as she complained of her Throat, they made her use a Gargle, sometimes of Syrup of Mulberries, sometimes a Decoction of Figs boil'd in Milk. On *Tuesday* the Family sent for one of the *Brothers* of the *Charity*, who directed a Bleeding at the Arm², which Bleeding diminished the Fever. On *Wednesday* they thought she had a Cold in her Head, for her Nose was stopped: They pretend she had no Fever: They did not examine the Throat, nor had they any Uneasiness on her Account. On *Thursday* she was purged with two Ounces of *Manna*, and one Drachm of *Rhubarb*: The Medicine was regurgitated. On *Friday* she was greatly stopped up, and spoke very much through her Nose. On the *Saturday* her Voice was much interrupted, and she rattled, (or had rather a *Whizzing* Noise) in her Breath: She seemed strangled, and notwithstanding this, as she swallowed

² Query, how much?

well, they did not *yet* examine the Throat. On *Sunday* the Strangling was accompanied with a Suffocation; the *Fever* increasing every Moment, they were in the utmost Alarm and Consternation, and sent in the Evening for the House-Physician, who advised a Bleeding in the Foot. On *Monday* the Acceleration and Increase of the Fever, determined the Physician to reiterate the Bleeding in the Foot twice in that Morning: Then they examined the Throat, and found it full of whitish Efchars which seemed to scale and peel off.

They endeavoured to separate them: Then her Voice wholly failed, and she fell into the Agonies of Death, and dyed at Eight o'Clock on the *Tuesday* Morning: On opening the Body, the (*Amygdales* or) Almonds appeared fretted, gnawed and schirrous. The *Uvula* and *Tracheal Artery* the same, the Lungs gangrened and filled with a purulent Sanies.

From the first Days of the Disease, there came from her Mouth a very disagreeable nauseous Smell, foetid and like rotten or putrified Flesh, which Smell daily increased, and at the End of the Disease it was insufferable.

S C H O L I A.

I think as this was a Child, the Quantity of Blood, taken away at every different Bleeding, ought to have been mentioned.

It seems extremely strange they should be so long unconcerned, as not to have examined the *Throat*: I apprehend the evacuating Method used here, was more the Cause of her Death, than the Disease itself would have proved, had she been treated in a more *cardiac* Method, whereby Nature would have been helped to throw off this Slough by Degrees; whereas now by such Bleeding and Purging, the *Vis Vitæ* was lessened; which was in Effect the same as doubling the Disease.

I also conceive that Blisters applied to the Sides of the Throat, to the Back, and behind the Ears, *pro re natâ*, keeping a Sluice always open, might have also been of great Service in this Case, and that not only on account of their *revulsive* Effect, by which they would have abated the Pressure of the loading Matter on the Part affected, but they also would have proved *active Cordials* and roused Nature (then much depressed) to a forcible
B 4 Activity,

Activity, whereby *ſhe* might have drove out the morbid Matter, in the manner *ſhe* her *ſelf* ſeemed to point out; not but that the Patient might *even then* have died, from the Abundance of ſuch bad Humours, which when once formed, increaſe momentaneouſly, and that too with great Velocity.

T H E



T H E

S E C O N D C A S E.

MISS BEAUCLEY, aged Twelve Years and a Half, was taken on *Monday* the 14th of the same Month, with a *Head-ach* and *sore Throat*: They intimated that she had in the Night some shivering Fits: To the *sore Throat* was likewise added a Cold in the Head. The Family to whom she belonged was apprized of it the same Day, and she was kept very simple both as to Diet and Drink ¹. On the *Tuesday* there was observed a little feverish Commotion, and her Voice began to change. On the *Wednesday* she was in the same Situation ². On the *Thursday*

¹ That was wrong, for her Diet ought to have been more generous, considering her Disorder was of the putrid kind.

² Our Author takes no Notice of the Constitution of the Air at this Time, though one may imagine

Thursday she was bled in the Arm, and the Blood appeared quite melted (*i. e.* broken) and blackish³; but from this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Disease; because the *Patient* had been for some Months troubled with the *Green-Sickness*; and on this Account perhaps it was, that she was the more violently seized; because we know that very frequently the *Green-Sickness* is accompanied with a kind of *Hectic Fever* ⁴. On the *Friday* the Patient was under a great Dejection (*un grand abatement*) with great Difficulty in swallowing, a little Cough, and a kind of rattling in the *Breast*, like that made in the *Throat* by gargling. With what Rapidity did the Gangrene proceed⁵! On the *Saturday* the Fever did not appear increased: Then her Throat was examined for the first Time⁶; at which Time they

gine it was *pestilential*, nor does he mention if either of these Patients had had the *Small-Pox*.

³ Bleeding was equally wrong here as in the last Case, as appeared by the Blood they drew.

⁴ *N. B.* Women's *Menses* appear sooner in some than others, in *France* than here, and in hot Countries sooner than in cold: They seldom appear in *England*, before the Age of Fourteen.

⁵ No Wonder! for the Rapidity was caused by lessening Nature's Force by Evacuations.

⁶ Why not sooner?

found

found the Almonds and Palate or *Uvula*, covered with whitish Eschars of a deadish Appearance, and seemingly disposed to loosen: They endeavoured to extirpate, (separate or take away) the gangrened Flesh ⁷.

On *Sunday* the Fever kept much as it was, without any Increase or Augmentation. At Noon the Patient was blooded in the Foot: In the Afternoon they were employed in endeavouring what they could to loosen from the Bottom of the *Throat* the gangrenous Sloughs or Eschars.

At Ten of the Clock that Evening, the Patient had a great Languor and Weakness⁸, followed by an universal Cold, (I suppose our Author means Shivering) all over her Body, to which succeeded a violent Fever⁹. At Midnight she was blooded in the Foot¹⁰. At Two of the Clock they put on Blisters¹¹. At Four bled her in the

⁷ By what Method that is not shewed. — But I suppose by Instruments.

⁸ And well she might by such Treatment.

⁹ Which was raised by Nature's using, (weak as she was,) her *ultimus conatus*, to help herself.

¹⁰ Still worse.

¹¹ *N. B.* They do not tell where they applied the Blisters: Quere therefore, where? and how many?

Throat ¹²; then they tried again to separate the gangrened and dead from the live Parts ¹³. On *Monday* at Noon she died.

The Scent that exhaled from her Mouth, from her first Seizure, and which daily increased, was (by Report) inexpressible ¹⁴.

¹² Amazing! Quere, within or without?

¹³ When there was scarce any left; for they had almost taken from her the Power of Life, by these mistaken Bleedings.

¹⁴ A Proof the Disorder was pestilential.



T H E

T H I R D C A S E.

MISS DANLEZY, aged Thirteen Years, was taken on *Sunday* the 20th of the same Month with a sore *Throat* at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

A *Fright* had seized her some Days before; at Eight of the Clock she was bled in the Arm ¹. *Monday* Morning at Four of the Clock, the Bleeding in the Arm was repeated: At Nine of the Clock they advised a Bleeding in the Foot, in Hopes to stop the Progress of a Distemper, which with great Reason appeared very terrifying: The Bleeding in the Foot was reiterated at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and again at Eight at Night ².

¹ No Quantity mentioned.

² No less than five Bleedings in twenty-eight Hours, and not one Indication for it.

Tuesday

Tuesday M. VERNAGE and M. BOYER again advised two more Bleedings in the Foot, notwithstanding which the Patient had a considerable Bleeding at the Nose, and the *Pituitary Membrane* became *gangrenous*.

They used *Gargles*, the Basis of which was *Honey of Roses* and *Spirit of Vitriol*. They acidulated her Drink a little, with the *Spirit of Sulphur*; her Broths were light, soft and temperate ³. They applied different *Cataplasms*, of the *dissolving, discutive* and *emollient* kind to the *Throat*, and above all *Swallow's-Nest*: Over and above the ordinary *Gargles*, they made a *Digestive* with *Spirit of Turpentine*, *Spirit of Scurvy-Grass*, the *Collyrium of Lanfranc*, and *Yolks of Eggs*, and touched the *Eschars* with a *Pledget* ⁴.

They also used a Gargle of the *Bala-ruch-Waters*: They tried these different Remedies by Turns, because they observed with much Concern, that nothing in the least stopt the *Progress* of the *Gangrene*, how sharp or active soever, nor had,

³ He means here, I suppose, Soup made very weak.

⁴ *Avec un Plumaceau*, which may likewise signify with a Feather, which I believe is the properest Term here, as well as the properest Utenfil for the Purpose.

(by what they could perceive) any Effect upon the Sick, nor was there any thing but the *Gargle* of the *Juice* of *Citrons*, which seemed in the least to rouse *Nature*, or make *her* sensible of *Pain*.

On *Wednesday* the *Obstinacy* of the Symptoms, the *Bleeding* at the *Nose*, and the *Stoppage* therein, and the *Fever* induced them again for the eighth Time, to bleed her in the *Foot*: In the *Afternoon*, unknown to the *Physicians*, they gave her a *Potion* composed of the *Confection* of *Hya-cinth*, the *Confection* of *Alkermes*, and *Syrup* of *Lemons* in some *cordial-Waters*. In the *Evening* the Patient being just in *statu quo*, Mess. VERNAGE and BOYER advised a *Vomit*, which was taken in the *Night*, with a *View* by evacuating (or cleansing) the first Passages, to lessen the *Putrefaction*.

The *Evacuation* was considerable upwards and downwards, and in what was brought off the *Stomach*, there were seen floating, several Pieces of *Eschars*, but the *Evacuation* by *Stool* was blackish: By this Method they seemed to think her somewhat better, and the *Vomit* was continued all *Thursday*; but it was a *Chip in Pottage*, and to no Purpose.

Thursday

Thursday Evening, notwithstanding the Abundance of the Humours evacuated, the *Gangrene* increased daily: One *Slough* or *Eschar* fell off, and another was observed to succeed in the same Place, and more extended in Breadth. When any one came near the Sick they were seized with a dreadful *Stench*: From the two Nostrils there dropt a very sharp and corrosive Serosity (*i. e. Ichor*) The Tongue was neither dry, black, burnt or parched, the Sick in perfect Senses, her Eyes good, and in their natural State; rather a Vivacity than Irregularity in the Pulse; the *Urine* good, in large Quantity, but crude. In this Situation they tried the Syrup of *Quinquina* (BARK) to stop if possible the Progress of the *Putrefaction*; which Medicine they continued on the *Friday*, rendering it somewhat purgative. On *Saturday* she was so stopped up, that she was scarcely heard when she spoke: Her Smell was insupportable, and notwithstanding all the Bleeding, she bled at different Times, (or had different Fits of Bleeding) at her Nose.

On *Sunday* at Six o'Clock in the Morning she died.

N. B.

N. B. It is worthy Observation, that during the whole Time she swallowed well ^s.

^s That was, as I apprehend, because the Evacuations were so great, that though the Blood was putrified, yet it was not so forcibly confined to one Part. There is another Reason, that People differ very much in the proportionate Diameter of the *Oesophagous Pharynx* and *Larynx*, and Parts of Deglutition; and consequently are more or less subject to Strangulation by a sore Throat.



T H E

FOURTH PATIENT.

MISS DE BONAC the Youngest, aged Two Years and a Half, appeared to be out of Order. Upon *Sunday* the 20th of *October*, she had complained of a Pain in her Ear, (or the Ear-ach,) for two or three Days: Her Nights were disturbed and bad. At Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, she had a little Fever: On the next Day in the Afternoon, in examining the Bottom of the Mouth, they perceived an *Aphtha* or white Spot on one of the *Almonds* (or *Tonsils*) and this was constantly observed, that in all those that had the Distemper, these Spots appeared in twenty-four Hours from the Seizure, and spread instantaneously. She was bled in the Arm, and on *Tuesday* the Bleeding was repeated: On *Wednesday*, they

they gave her a *Vomit*, and on *Thursday* *Kerme's Mineral* ¹; the *Friday* a *Vomit*.

Notwithstanding this, the Disease gained Ground in an inexpressible Degree: The Eschars filled, and as it were choaked up the Bottom of the Throat, and were near of the Colour of a Piece of Hogs-Lard: The rest of the Mouth was in a good State, the Tongue moist, the Lips of a Vermilion Colour, the Eyes very good: No Delirium; walking about; asking for *Vctuals* ²; swallowing easily; and as to Stools, the same as in perfect Health: They could never persuade her to use any kind of Gargle whatever; nor any Drink, whether *Ptisan*, *Limonade*, &c. nor would she suffer the Application of the *Cataplasm* of *Swallows-nest*, or even that which was most commonly used of white Bread and Milk ³. She had the same bad Smell

as

¹ In such a Child of two Years and a half old, I think they should have mentioned the Quantity of the *Kerme's Mineral*; it seldom being given to *Adults*, but from one to four Grains, and, in Regard to Children, must carry a Necessity of equal Caution.

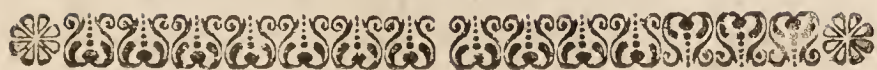
² A little wonderful when the Throat was so stopped.

³ It might appear to be to no Purpose, or else I should imagine, so small a Subject might have been wrought upon, in Regard to Application, in a different manner than an *Adult*, where Persuasion failed.

as the rest: On *Saturday* they did nothing by way of Remedy, and seemed to give the little Patient up; and on *Sunday* at One of the Clock she died.

On opening the Corps, we found the *Uvula* or Palate eaten, the Almonds ulcerated and schirrous, the Lungs in part gangrened, and in part filled with a *purulent Sanies*.

For Instance, she might have been promised Indulgence, in what she desired in order to induce her to comply; which was the Case of one mentioned by Dr. F. who was in the same Situation, and desirous of Meat.



T H E

FIFTH PATIENT.

MISS PARQUETTE, aged Twelve Years, observed some Heat in her Throat. On *Monday* the 21st of *October*, the *Palate* was lengthened and hanging down: At Nine o'Clock at Night, she was bled in the Arm: From the *Tuesday* Morning, the *Aphthæ*, or white Spots, appeared on one of the Glands or Almonds: That same Day she was twice bled in the *Foot*: *Wednesday*, she took a Vomit, which operated largely both upwards and downwards, and in what was thrown up was observed some membranous and whitish Substance, which swam¹: And this happened, though the *Eschars* at the Bottom of the Throat appeared the same; which gave room to believe they came from lower Parts: The Stools were black and very foetid. At

¹ And consequently not *Pus*, which, especially when putrid, always sinks, and will mix with nothing.

Night (or Evening) the Bleeding of the Foot was reiterated, on Account of a Bleeding of the Nose which happened to her; yet was not the Fever considerable, nor the Blood either *Couéneux*, (by which he means, I suppose, concave in its Surface) or inflamed; but of a deep red, and little dissolved, as was observed in all the rest².

On *Thursday* they repeated the Vomit, under the Form of Mineral-Waters, and with Success.

On *Friday*, they confined themselves to Observation, prescribing Nothing: Small Beverages of *Limonade*, and Broths mixt with Juice of *aperitive* and *temperating* Herbs were employed: As for the rest, not forgetting *emollient Clysters* and acid *Gargles*, and *dissolving Cataplasms*. — As usual. —

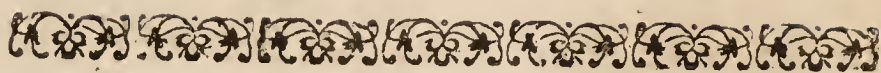
On *Saturday* she was purged with *Cassia* and *Manna*: This Medicine had great Effect. The *Eschars* fell from the Throat, and (contrary to the others) left no new

² This Case seems to be very slight in Comparison of the other Cases; but even here I should have thought, that a Blister to the Neck might have been of Service, applied in the Beginning.

I think there appears to have been no Attention had to the Pulse in this Case, from whence we should take the Indication of so many Bleedings, nor are we told that the Patient was feverish.

ones

ones to succeed: It is true indeed, that those of this Patient had been more superficial than the others; nor did she speak through the Nose, neither did her Nose run *Ichor*, like the others; and she was of a very delicate Constitution, and therefore in Consequence, had less Matter to invite or feed Contagion. The *Uvula* still kept hanging down some Time. *Sunday* passed pure well, and *Monday* she was repurged with Success, whence they judged her in a mending Way, which accordingly happened. Mr. VERNAGE was her *Physician* in Ordinary.



T H E

S I X T H C A S E.

MISS JUMILLAC, aged Fifteen Years, was declared ill on *Monday* the 21st of the same Month.

She had been indisposed several Days; but as it was at a *critical Time*, they did nothing: She passed this Time very uneasily, with great Disquietude. Fear seized her, and she complained of a little Heat at her Throat: She had no Fever; but yet as she was very fat and plethoric, she was bled at the Arm, as soon as they could.

In the Night, between *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, the Disease shewed itself, and arrived at such a Height, that on the *Wednesday* Morning, the *Eschars* or *Sloughs*, at the Bottom of the *Throat*, those on the *Palate*, *Uvula*, and *Tonsils* or *Almonds*, were considerable, and already *whitish* in their Appearance, with this Difference though, that she did not breathe any *Fætor*, and
that

that her *Tongue* (which in all the other Patients were somewhat swelled at the Bottom, or towards the Root,) was not only much more so, but was otherwise remarkable for two or three superficial Ulcers, which daily eat through the outward Skin of the Tongue.

On *Wednesday* she was bled in the Foot, and a little after they gave her a Vomit, and at Night bled her again in the Foot.

Hitherto, though the Disease was pretty severe in the Throat, there was no Fever, or very little observable¹; but it now began to shew itself.

On *Tuesday* the Vomit was repeated, with Intention not only to destroy the Cause of so manifest a Putrefaction; but also by the *Jolt* or *Shock* of the Action of Vomiting, to loosen such Portions of the *Eschars*; which, though they seemed fixed to nothing, yet were out of the Reach of Instruments, should they have judged proper to have used them.

The Illness gained Ground daily, with great Rapidity; and then the little Success that *Bleedings* or *Vomits* had been of, made

¹ Q. Why was she blooded Three Times, before the Fever shewed itself at all?

A. Because, Fever, or no Fever, BLEED was the Word of Command.

Recourse be had to other different Remedies; sometimes giving her *Treacle-Water*, sometimes the *volatile Spirit* of V I P E R S: And it was likewise thought proper to make a Diversion of the Humour, towards the Skin; to which End, *Blisters* were applied to the *Nape* of the *Neck*, on the *Thursday* Evening; and the Belly appearing swelled, though not painful, thro' Extension, they tried to give it Ease by a *Vomit*, but in vain.

On *Friday* Morning, by the Effect of that Blister which had eat into the Skin, the Throat appeared unswelled, and there was a greater Freedom in swallowing; because Miss J U M I L L A C had some Symptoms which none of the rest had; *viz.* That the *Almonds* (or *Tonsils*) were swelled, that she had Pain in swallowing, and that frequently even her Drink came up again through the Nose.

On *Friday* Evening, they applied Blisters afresh; because that, from that Afternoon, the Skin being dried, afforded no more Evacuation that Way; and the Flesh coloured of a suspicious grey Appearance.

On *Saturday*, the Blisters were dressed, but she hardly felt it.

On *Sunday*, she was extreamly bad. Her Breast began to be uneasy; nevertheless,

less, they tried a Vomit of *Ipecacuanka*, which brought away some *membranous* Appearances, but without any Diminution of the *Symptoms*, the Violence of which had never been lessened indeed by any Remedy that had been tried.

In Effect, the *Putrefaction* was so general, that from the *Saturday* Evening, gangrenous Spots appeared about the *Os sacrum*, and she died in the Night, betwixt *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*.

Through the whole of the Illness, she had her Understanding perfect; no Pain in the Head at all, nor any Shivering, nor was her Breath, when you came near her, so offensive as the others; but she was melted at least half away, in this very short Time; *so great was the Putrefaction*².

² Her being so *fat*, might be the Occasion of the *Corruption* spreading with the greater Rapidity; and likewise, of her falling away to so great a Degree.

N. B. I apprend the *Lungs* have, in all these Cases, been chiefly affected; and in Consequence, could not make *Arterial-Blood*. The *Blood* passing through the *Lungs*, receiving *Putrefaction*, lost its Force; and that so speedily, that almost all who died, died about the *Seventh*, or *Second critical Day*.



T H E

SEVENTH PATIENT.

MISS BLOSSAC the Elder, aged Seven Years and a Half, was seized on *Monday* the 21st of *October*, in the Evening, with a Distaste; she had a very uneasy and tumbling Night: *Tuesday* Morning I was sent for by the Family; I found her a little feverish: I would have examined the Throat, but the Tongue was too much swelled (a Symptom observable in all the rest, but more in this Patient) all that I could observe was, that the *Uvula* was greatly elongated, and that the *Almonds* or *Tonsils* were lightly covered with little white Spots: The little Creature said, she seemed as if her Mouth was full. By my Advice, in Consult with Mr. BOYER, she was bled in the Arm; her Blood was blackish, and somewhat dissolved; her Drink was Currant or Gooseberry Water (*Groseilles*) which was continued

continued through the Illness. After Noon the Bleeding at her Nose, to which she was very subject, being returned, she was bled in the Foot, which was again repeated in the Evening, and again the *Wednesday* Morning.

After this third Bleeding in the Foot we gave her a Vomit, which did very well, notwithstanding in the Evening we bled her again in the Foot for the fourth Time, on account of a Re-appearance of bleeding at the Nose. On *Thursday* Morning she seemed disposed to sweat; I endeavoured to make the most of it, by giving her a Spoonful of aromatic Water, in a Cup of Broth¹: From this Moment she began to grow better and better. The Swelling of the Tongue decreased little by little, and the Bottom of the Throat seemed to cleanse: The Bleeding at the Nose returned no more, insomuch that on *Saturday* Morning I advised a soft Medicine (I suppose Cathartic) which however was brought up again; and I distinctly observed several Pieces of membranous Eschars in what came up.

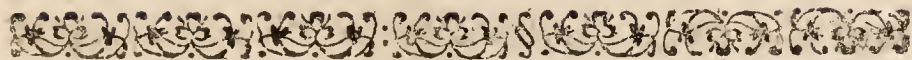
¹ Sweating was Nature's Work here, and it was right to encourage it, but I can't see the Advantage of incorporating Broth with Physic.

On *Sunday* she began to be well, tho' there remained a Hoarseness for five or six Days, with a little Fever towards Evening; but however, a proper Regimen, and drinking Gooseberry Water, finished the Cure.

I believe the brisk Bleedings, during the first Days, greatly contributed to the curing this Patient²: However, it must be allowed, she was not so violently seized as the others were, that she had less hidden *Putrefaction*, and (*plus de developement dans le Poulx*) a more indicating Pulse.

² I believe no such Thing.

T H E



T H E

E I G H T H C A S E.

MISS BLOSSAC the Younger, aged Six Years and a Half, was seized from *Thursday*¹ the 21st in the Evening, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon with a Vomiting: I was called the *Tuesday* Morning, and I perceived from that Moment, in pressing down the Tongue, that the *Uvula* was swelled, hanging down, and that there was on the right *Almond* or *Tonsil* a white Spot, round the Border of which was a deep Red. After having informed myself with a particular historical Detail of the two first Patients who died, I easily apprehended the excessive Danger of the Disease, and in consequence the very little Hope there was to flatter one's Self with, not only from the

¹ Which should be *Monday*, I believe. *Vide Original*, Page 27. *Jeudi* put by Mistake for *Lundi*.

Nature

Nature of the Disease, but also from the tender Age of those whom it attacked; and the great Difficulty of establishing an efficacious Method of Cure.

I desired a *Consultation* with Messieurs VERNAGE and BOYER, and we did nothing but in Concert; and since that, on the *Tuesday* Morning, Miss BLOSSAC the Younger had been bled in the Arm, the Evening in the Foot, the *Wednesday* twice in the Foot; we gave her a Vomit, which took no Effect, either upward or downward. On *Thursday* we reiterated the Bleeding in the Foot: This last Bleeding did not in the least diminish the Fever; but the Disease seemed every Moment to be more and more rapid in its Progress: The Emetic repeated did not act as an Evacuant in the least, nor had the reiterated Clysters any better Success.

The Bottom of the Throat was in a dreadful Condition, besides that, the white Spots, or *Aphthæ*, re-appeared and spread themselves deeply in the Bottom of the Throat, the Edges of which were *livid*, and of a *Violet Hue*: The *Uvula* was ulcered; the Contagion reached the pituitary Membrane, and the left Nostril discharged a clear and limpid Serosity (or Serum) which

which had not the Consistence of Pus till the seventh Day of the Disease.

The Belly remaining costive, and yielding to no Remedy, fearing (with a great deal of Reason) lest a Fever should be superinduced by the Stoppage of the fœcal Matter, and the Quantity of Putrefaction, already sufficiently great, should be enlarged, we ordered a Purge somewhat more active, which was the Root of Jalap, to the Quantity of twelve Grains for a Dose; nor indeed could I ever purge (for the most Part) any of the Deceased in any other Manner.

This purged her two or three Times, and made the first Evacuation of the Disease, though it was now the sixth Day. The little Success that had attended Bleeding, especially in regard to the gangrenous Ulcers², engaged me to apply Blisters to the Nape of the Neck, in order to draw off (if possible) that sharp Humour, which corroded the *Almonds* or *Tonsils*.

The Blisters rendered the Skin red, (I suppose inflamed the Part) and took great Effect; and it appears to me, that when this Method, that is, Blistering, does not redden the Skin, they are inefficacious for

² Nor will Bleeding in such Circumstances ever be efficacious.

the most Part, even though they raise Blisters ³.

On the Seventh Day, by Advice of Mr. VERNAGE, we gave some *Ipecacuanha*, which vomited our Patient, and made her discharge several Membranes and Fragments of *Eschars*: But it must be observed notwithstanding, that there did not appear fewer at the Bottom of the *Throat*.

In the Evening, every Thing seemed worse and worse: In this Extremity they told me, that *Camphire* had been employed in a similar Case, with Success, by a *Physician* at *Provence*. I immediately embraced the Proposition, and the more, by Reason that I was strongly induced thereto, by the Example of ordinary *Gangrenes*, where Experience confirms its Usefulness. I gave her eight Grains, in an Ounce of Oil of *Sweet-Almonds*. The Fever which increased, in the Evening seemed calmer, and lessened after she had taken the *Camphire*; and she slept ⁴; and in Lieu of the

³ I know no Reason for this Opinion; for drawing off the Humour by Revulsion seems to be the Intent aimed at by their Application.—Indeed, where they neither inflame nor draw (as I once saw) they are in such Case inefficacious.

⁴ So will many (where *Opiates* fail) by the Use of *Camphire*.

Serofity that discharged from the Noſtril, there appeared, the next Day, a beginning Suppuration. I adviſed the Repeating the *Camphire* twice a-Day; and it was ſo, till the thirtieth Day of the Diſeaſe. Soon after, the *Eſchars* were diminifhed, the Tongue unſwelled, the *Palate* or *Uvula* diſcharged or put off a Slough, at different Times. In ſhort, on the twentieth Day of the Diſeaſe, I thought the Patient out of Danger: The Suppuration diſcontinued; ſhe blowed her Noſe leſs, and there appeared nothing but a few Streaks of Blood, mixed with the *Mucus* of the Noſe.

But on the twenty - fourth, the Fever having increaſed, I obſerved a Tumour under the right *Ear*, and under the *Jaw* a LONELY Tumour, by itſelf, and ſeparate from the *parotid Glands*, painful, and of the Size of a *Pigeon's-Egg*. I thenceforward looked on this Tumour as *critical*; and in Conſequence, that it was proper to determine it, by all Sorts of Methods for Suppuration. But the Parents earneſtly deſiring the Diſcuſſion of it, I was conſtrained to put upon the Tumour only greaſy Wool, *Camphire*, Oil, and laſtly, *Diabotanum*; which, in fifteen Days Time, entirely diſſipated the Tumour. It is

true, that during that Time, besides the *Camphire* and *Oil* (of which, I increased or diminished the Dose, as Need required, and according to the Circumstances) I often gave her a Grain of *Kermes-Mineral*, in *Spanish-Wine*; sometimes purging with *Ipecacuanha*, sometimes with *Jalap*, sometimes with *Manna*, &c.

The *Patient* did not begin, or seem to be quite free, and out of Danger, till the forty-fifth Day of the Disease, having always a Pain in expressing herself, speaking through the *Nose*, by Reason of the fallen *Uvula*.

I have since been advised, that for two Months together, they gave her, in order to lessen the disagreeable (*Nazillonement*) speaking through the *Nose*, a little camphorated Brandy, with equal Parts of lukewarm Water, to draw up (*or fume*) her *Nose*, and she used this Remedy with Pleasure. It is worth observing, that the *Patient* was reduced to a *Skeleton*. *D'un maigreur affreuse*.

Thus, out of *Eight Patients* two perished before their Disease was known, till it was past Remedy. Out of the other *Six*, Three *died* quite overcome, by the Strength of the Disease, and *Three* recovered.

From

From the twenty - first Day of the Month, they engaged the Parents of all the Children, that were then in Health, to take them Home. The Eldest, Miss BONAC, was taken ill of the Disease at Home, and was cured. All that I know of the Remedies employed for *her*, were, *Blisters* to the Neck and Legs, and that she was vomited, but lost very little Blood ^s.

I have since learned, that this *Patient*, after the fortieth Day of the Disease, spoke very much through her *Nose*, became *squint-ey'd* and deformed; but that, as she grew stronger, she also regained, Day by Day, her natural State.

^s And therefore recovered.



DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASE.

FROM the first Instant of the Disease, the *Uvula* is lengthened and trailing, or hanging down: There is a slight Heat in the *Throat*, accompanied with some Pain, and the *Tongue* is swelled less or more. Then, when that happens, they are generally feverish. Insensibly, one or other of the *Almonds* is covered (*within the first twenty - four Hours*) with a white Spot, which is of the Genus of the *Aphthæ*¹.

This Spot appears without Tumour, extends itself every Way, reaches to the

¹ *Aphthæ dicuntur ulcera quæ summam orium partem occupant, ob mollitiem Iustrumentorum potissimum ibi enascentia. Galeni. Comment. Aph. 24. lib. 3. Aphthæ longè periculosissima sunt ulcera, sed in pueris quos sæpè consumunt. Cels. lib. 6. cap. 11.*

Uvula,

Uvula, which it excoriates, descends to the *Pharynx*; and then re-ascends up to the *pituitary Membrane*. The *Patient's* Nose bleeds several Times in the Day, but it is not *hæmorrhagious*, (*i. e.*) I suppose, he means it is a *Dripping*, but not a *Flux* of *Blood*. These are Symptoms which characterize the Disease in the Beginning, appearing the first two or three Days.

The Increase of the Disease is shewn on the third Day, by a *Fever*², which unfolds itself more, and more³, by a *fætid* and *disagreeable Smell*, which is perceived on coming near the *Sick*; and by a whitish *Eschar*, which without extending far, *thickens*, grows *crusty*, seems ready to *lessen* and *fall off*; but yet, held by several little *Pedicles*, (or *stringy Fibres*, like a *Cancer*) they do not *separate*, unless it be to discover new ones hid underneath. Then the *Fever* augments more and more; yet, nevertheless, in the *Pulse*, there is more *Vivacity* and *Frequency*, than *Hardness* and *Irregularity*: The *Throbbing* of the *Carotides*, are lively and frequent; the *Bleeding* of the *Nose* continues, the *pituitary Membrane*

² Quæ imparibus exacerbantur, imparibus & judicantur. Hippocr. in primo Epidem

³ And is Nature's Effort to disburthen herself.

is eaten by the gangrenous Ulcer, the Voice is changed, the *Sick* are stopped up, seem to want to blow the *Nose*, but discharge nothing, but a *clear, sharp, and limpid (Ichor) Serosity*: This *Serosity* runs, of itself, from the *Nostrils*; the *Sick* do not Spit: *Gargles*, however *active, poignant, or sharp*, make no Impression, *i. e.* take no Effect, visible or sensible. The Smell becomes putrid, and insupportable; the *Tracheal Artery* is gnawed by the Ulcer: *Respiration* becomes painful, and interrupted, by a *Whizzing, (or Wheezing;)* the *Lungs* ulcerate, which Ulceration of this *Viscera* soon draws *Death* after it; sometimes the 5th, but ofteneft, the 7th or 9th Day.

The Symptoms appear sooner or later, according to the Activity of the *morbific Cause*: In those that are to die, the *Increase* and *State* of the Disease are confounded with each other; and it is always in the *State* that they perish. But those which get well, give Hopes, from the 7th Day of the Disease; and in these, under the *Eschars*, formed by the Ulcers, there are no new ones appear; or if there are, they are *thinner, less, and more superficial*.

The *fatid* Smell, grows less and less, and the Fever also diminishes insensibly, though
there

there is always a little *Commotion*, which increases in the Evening. In case the Ulcer has eat into the *pituitary Membrane*, there comes on a *Suppuration*, whereby the Handkerchiefs are wetted with a *Mucus*, mingled with *Blood* and *Pus*; and this Evacuation increases, whilst the *Patient* takes Nourishment ⁴.

I saw Miss BLOSSAC, the *only one* that escaped from the most dangerous State of all, often stop to blow her Nose, whilst she eat or drank, and yet that certainly did not happen on account of the Aliment being returned by the Nose ⁵. The Patients grow leaner and leaner daily, speak much through the Nose, have great Trouble to *articulate* their Words: Sometimes there happens a Swelling in the *Parotides*, which is without *Suppuration*, from one to the other Ear. The Fever lasts dangerous even beyond the forty-fifth Day: The *Uvula* is a long Time trailing or pendulous: The *Patients* are a long Time very weak and languid; and, in short, what seems to me to be the peculiar *Criterion*, whereby this Distemper is *characterized*,

⁴ Because Motion of any Part increases the Secretion therein.

⁵ And therefore must be, from the greater Secretion, brought on by Motion in the Parts.

is, that it particularly seizes Children; that they are taken all at once, or, if they live together, one after the other; and that it is very seldom known to attack any one above fifteen or sixteen Years old.

Finally, this Disorder is not preceded with any *Rigors*, as most other aguish and inflammatory Disorders are: There is neither Pain in the Head, nor Delirium: The Eyes look well, and in their natural State, even to their Death: No Pains in the Loins, nor that Faintness or Languor, which is almost the concomitant Symptom of all malignant Fevers: The Organs of Digestion do not appear concerned: There is no Vomiting, no Hickcough, no (*Dévoyement*) Looseness: The *Urine* is good, tho' *crude*. If ever the Excrements or Stools are blackish, and very foetid, it is not till the fifth or seventh Day, and till the Disorder is become general. The Tongue for the most Part looks well, is red, moist, but swelled, and the rest of the Mouth is sound.

It must also be observed, that the Patient is not thirsty, has no Ardour or burning Heats, or Tumblings and Tossings; but they must be put in mind, and pressed to drink, and then they will drink and eat too without Pain. They relate or
main-

maintain, that Miss BEAUCLEY eat a Soup a little before her Death; and I saw Miss BLOSSAC the Younger eat even the Morning of the Day she died.

After these Signs and Symptoms, it appears to me, that this Disease ought to (or may properly) be called an *aphthætic* or *gangrenous Ulcer*, *epidemical* and *contagious* amongst Children: Those that would call it a *Squinancy* or *Quinsey*, can do so only in regard to the Part the Disease occupies; because a Difficulty of Swallowing or Breathing ought in general to characterize a *Squinancy*.

QUERY,



Q U E R Y,

Is this DISTEMPER *a New*
DISTEMPER?

THERE is not one single experienced or well-instructed *Physician*, who ever thought this was a *new* Disease; all are agreed, that it has been described by several Authors, though, indeed, to speak the Truth, it was very rare to meet with it amongst them.

ARETÆUS, a very celebrated and ancient *Physician*, is the first that has given a very accurate Description of a *gangrenous Ulcer*, contagious among Children, entirely agreeing with that which we have just been describing: And who ever compares what he has said, with what is here wrote, on the same Subject, will most easily be persuaded of this Truth. The *Tonsils* ¹,
says

¹ Ulcera in tonsillis fiunt aliqua familiaria, mitia, non lædientia; aliqua aliena, pestifera, necantia.
Quod

says he, are often exposed to ulcerate, which Ulcers are either common and ordinary, superficial and without Danger, or else rare and uncommon, seldom happening, and when they do, prove contagious and mortal.

But if the Ulcer spreads and grows deep, the *Greeks* then gave it the Name of *Εσχαρα*, *Eschars*; and the *Latins* that of *Crusta*, signifying *Crust*: In Proportion as it extends, it excoriates the *Uvula*, *Palate*, and neighbouring Parts: The sick perish, being consumed with Putrefaction: The *Lungs*, being over-heated, ulcerate and gangrenate by the acrimonious Humours, with which they are as it were overflowed. It is chiefly Children that are attacked with this Disease: Their Visage is pale and livid, their Voices change, and become

Quod si concreta illa fordes altius descenderit affectus, ille *εσχαρα* vocatur, latine verò *crusta* . . . depascendo serpit, ad columellam usque pervenit, ipsamque exedit . . . fœtore consumpti intereunt. . . Pulmo enim & cor, neque talem odoris fœditatem, neque ulcera, neque saniosos humores sustinent. . . Pueri maximè hoc morbo tentantur, pallida his seu livida facies, raucitas adest, vox nihil significat. . . Regio *Ægypti* horum affectuum planè fœcunda est. . . *Syria* quoque hujusmodi morbos procreat, unde *Ægyptiaca* & *Syriaca* ulcera id genus appellant. *ARETÆUS*, lib. i. cap. 9.

hoarse:

hoarse: Lastly, says this Author, this Ulcer is well known in *Egypt* and *Syria*, which occasioned it to be called the *Syriac* or *Egyptian* Ulcer.

AETIUS², who lived about the End of the fifth Century, speaks of this Disease, and in as clear Terms as ARETÆUS. According to this Author, the *Tonsils* all on a sudden are cover'd with thick and contagious Ulcers, without their being previously choaked up with any Filth. It is almost always Children that are attacked.

These Ulcers (continues he) are whitish, or of a Cinder Colour, or like those Scabs which are caused by an actual Cauterizing: Presently succeeds Putrefaction: The *Uvula* is coroded, and the Ulcer grows deep (or descends low) the Voice is low and interrupted: The Sick are in Danger till the seventh Day, whilst it seizes some

² Crustosa & pestilentia tonsillarum ulcēra ut plurimum nullo præcedente tonsillarum fluxu incipiunt . . . fiunt autem frequentissimè pueris sunt autem passim alba, maculis similia, passim cinereo colore, aut similia crustis quæ ferro inuruntur succedit putrefactio sunt etiam quibus corroduntur gurguliones, atque ubi diutiùs persisterint ulcerationes, & in profundum proferpserint; adstrictiorem vocem edunt; ad septimum usque diem periclitantur Ego puellam novi quæ post quadragesimum diem consumpta est, cùm se jam a morbo recolligeret. AETIUS, lib. ii. Sermon 4. cap. 46.

other Part. I knew a Girl, who died the Fortieth, even though she began to recover from her Illness.

Since these two named Authors, we know none, who have made any particular Observation of this Disease, either among the *Latins*, the *Arabians*, or others, till the End of the sixteenth, or the Beginning of the seventeenth Century; so that it seems to have become epidemic, in *Spain*, in *Italy*, and *Sicily*. The Physicians, who wrote upon it, were divided amongst themselves what Name to give it; but yet, as RENE MOREAU (a Physician of the Faculty at *Paris*, and a Man of the greatest Erudition of his Time) remarks, it was in general agreed, as to this one Point, that it was an epidemic and contagious Disease³.

That, that appears to have escaped the Ancients, in regard to this Disease, will be found in the Authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth Century.

³ Qui fieri in diversas semitas abeunt, uno articulo concordēs, perniciosum videlicet affectum & epidemicum, & contagiosum esse. *Epist. Renati Moreau ad calcem Tractat.* THOMÆ BARTHOLINI *de Angina puerorum epidemica*, p. 128.

⁴ ALAYMUS,

⁴ ALAYMUS, a *Sicilian* Physician, and a Witness of the ravaging of this Distemper, says, that it seized Persons most frequently, who had either none or very little Fever.

SEVERINUS ⁵ speaks of the Bleeding at the Nose, and of a stinking Serosity mixed with Blood, which issued from the Nostrils: In another Place, he observes, with us, that the Sick, even though they were cured, remained for a long Time weak, faint, and stupid, or besotted, as it were ⁶.

The celebrated BOERHAAVE ⁷, speaking of the *Aphthæ*, says, sometimes they appear suddenly in the Bottom of the Throat; we see in the Middle a white Crust, thick, resembling a Lump of fresh Lard; which Crust is very adhesive (or adherent) and

⁴ Ut plurimum hic morbus vel absque febre, vel cum levissimâ incipit. MARCUS ANTONIUS ALAYMUS, p. 31.

⁵ Excretionēs è naribus consuetæ, putridæ (vel putidæ,) pituitosæ ichoris, aliquando cruoris commixtæ, aliquando cruentæ meræ. SEVERINUS.

⁶ Servatus æger restat languidus, stupens, & in multum tempus imbecillis. Id. SEVERINUS.

⁷ Aliquandò primò apparent in imis faucibus, ascendente quasi ex Oesophago crustâ, alba, densâ, splendente instar recentis lardi tenacissimè adhærente, lentè ascendente; atque hæc ferè pessima & ut plurimum lethalis. BOERHAAVE, Aphor. 984.

seems

seems to come out of the *Oesophagus*; and then the Disease is almost always mortal. In another Place, the same Author says ⁸, that those *Aphthæ*, that are exceeding white, thick, hard, tenacious, corrosive, and which immediately succeed each other, are very suspicious: (*malæ*) What a perfect Resemblance to all these have we seen?

Let us now add a Word or two of BOERHAAVE's Commentator VAN SWIETEN, who, by his Commentaries, has acquired as much Glory, as the *Leyden* Professor did by the Text itself ⁹. All that have a white Appearance (says he) are nothing else than a real gangrenous Ulcer: If the Evil is light and superficial, the Gangrene falls off of itself; but if the Malignity is very great, and especially in Children, all whose Parts are tender and very susceptible, the Evil gains Ground, and that white Spot extends to all Parts, and then there comes from the Mouth a most foetid disagreeable Smell.

⁸ Contra vero candidissimæ, opacæ, duræ, tenaces, assiduè resectæ, erodentes, malæ. *Idem*.

⁹ Totum illud album, quod nihil est nisi vera eschara gangrenosa, cadit, si levius malum fuerit. Si verò major adfuerit malignitas, & imprimis in juniori ætate, ubi omnia molliora sunt, proserpit malum, & alba illa macula quaquà versum in omni ambitu dispergitur, simul tunc putridissimus halitus ore exit. VAN SWIETEN. *Com. in Aphor.* BOER. *primo vol.* p. 766.

WEDELIUS, Professor of Physic at *Jene* (*Geneva*) a Town in *Holland*, gave, in the Year 1718¹⁰, a Treatise on the Diseases of Infants, wherein he speaks of a kind of epidemic and contagious sore Throat among Children, more frequent in *Italy*, than in the other northern Parts of *Europe*; yet, nevertheless, a Man (says he) had the Misfortune to lose five Children out of six of this Distemper last Winter, and most likely would have lost the sixth also, had they not advised immediately to remove them.

We have now produced (I believe) sufficient Authorities to prove, that this Disease is not a new one; but it is not the same amongst us.

It has for some Years past made great Ravage amongst the young Ladies of the Royal House of *St. Cyr*, and in the College of *Louis le Grand*¹¹; and they maintain also, that it has shewed itself for this

¹⁰ Gravius longe malum est angina infantilis contagiosa, in Italiâ frequentior quam apud Boreales magis Europæos. WEDELIUS *de morb. infant. cap. 20. p. 77.* — Nihilominus nupera hieme, viro generosissimo uno filio excepto, cui fuga consuluit, omnes liberi sex verbi gratiâ, hoc pacto extincti sunt, unus post alterum aliquot ab hinc milliariibus. *Idem, p. 78.*

¹¹ Voyez la Lettre & les Observations de M. ASTRUC à la fin de ce Traité.

twelve or fifteen Years at the Abbey of *Mont-martre*: Last Year it was at *Rouen*, and in many other Parts of the Kingdom ¹²: It was also in the Month of *December*, in many Parts of *Paris*: I observed many Children sick of this Disease, to whom I could give no Help, being not called till the very Extremity. Many of my Brethren also saw Numbers with the same Symptoms which I have been speaking of; and I never learned, that the Persons of Fortune were ever attacked with the same Distemper ¹³.

Yet nevertheless I, in Company with Mr. PEAGET, Physician of the Faculty, saw a young Probationer of the Abbey of *St. Genevieve*, sick with a Disease nearly the same. Her Age was about Sixteen: She was fat, plethoric, moist, and sanguine, in her Constitution: I was called on the fourth Day into Consultation: She had been treated very methodically, bled sufficiently ¹⁴, and at proper Times ¹⁵, and had

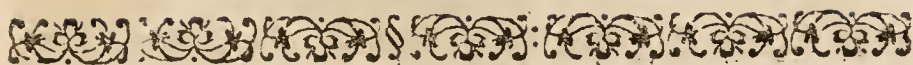
¹² Voyez l'Extrait d'une Lettre de FIJAC.

¹³ Which clearly shews it is from impoverished Blood, a Disorder from Inanition, not Repletion, and consequently can't want Bleeding.

¹⁴ There is no Doubt of that; but not once Mention made of the Quantity.

¹⁵ That I query; for it does not appear from the Nature of these Disorders, that any Times was (or could be) proper.

taken an Emetic. The Gangrene shewed itself from the third Day at the *Tonsils* and *Uvula*, by livid and blackish Flesh: They had scarified her once, and they repeated it once more on the fourth Day of the Disease: Her Disorder might so far be in common, with those of our Patient, that it was gangrenous; but besides that, it was not the same in Type, so it had not the same Symptoms. She was not, nor ever had been stopt up in, or suffered a Bleeding at, her Nose; nor was there indeed any bad Smell: In all the increasing Fever Fits there was an universal Redness on the Skin, considerable Moisture, a frequent and profuse (or abundant) Spitting, even so as to daub a great Quantity of Napkins in a few Hours. But our poor Babes had no Sweats, no Moisture, no Salivation, nor Spittings of any Sort or Kind; in this Case the Gangrene was confined to the *Tonsils*. In our Children it extended so, that it was not confined either to the Palate, *Uvula*, or Glottis, but reached even to the pituitary Membrane, the tracheal Artery and Lungs, Parts, the most (abreuveè) or moistened with Lymph, where the internal Heat was greatest.



CAUSES of this DISEASE.

IT is to the bad Qualities, which the Air is susceptible of, * that the most ordinary Causes of pestilential, epidemical, and contagious Diutempers are to be imputed[†]; or, in other Words, to all those pernicious Qualities, by which it is capable of being infected. HIPPOCRATES and all Authors agree in this, that there is nothing more prejudicial to Health, than that Putrefaction which is contracted by great Heat, mixt with, or followed by great Moisture or Humidity.

Reason itself would make us draw the Consequence, independently of the constant Testimony of the Ancients, who have always observed, that Heat and Humidity combined, have been the Source of

* When impregnated with them.

† Ubi complures ex eodem morbo, eadem tempestate, vexantur, in id quod maximè commune est, quoque omnes utimur, rejicienda causa est, id scilicet quod inspiratione attrahimus. HIPPOCR. *de natura humanâ. Sect. 10.*

Putrefaction ²; independently also of that daily Experience of all Mankind, who see that dead Bodies putrify much sooner in such Seasons, or such a Constitution of the Air: Nay, or even independently of all Physicians Observation, who constantly find, that pestilential and contagious Diseases, for the most Part, happen in such Years as are remarkable for great Rains ³; I say independently of all this, Reason itself points it out to us.

Nor indeed does there ever happen any other Way so many concurring Circumstances to cause this Putrefaction, both internally and externally ⁴. On the one hand, the Heat rarifies the Particles of the Blood, renders their Union weaker and less compact, and readier to yield to the Action of exterior Agents. On the other hand, the Air being loaded with humid, putrid, and moist Vapours, by its continual Pressure upon the Superficies of the Body, and the Lungs; upon the one, it introduces too great a Rarefaction in the Mass of Blood; and on the other, re-

² Putredini magis obnoxia sunt humida quam sicca. GALENI *Comm. in Aphor. 16. lib. 3.*

³ Putredines per pluviosas anni constitutiones magis accidunt. GALEN. *Comm. in lib. 3. Epid.*

⁴ Putredinis humorum calor externus author est. GALEN. *ib.*

laxes the Fibres, and shuts up the Vessels designed for Transpiration.

The transpirative Matter, charged with saline and putrid Particles of the Blood, carried back into the Mass of Humours, corrupts not only the Fluids, already disposed for Putrefaction, but also the Solids, which it attacks, and through which it insinuates itself. Then the Humours can but little, if at all, defend themselves from the Force of the morbidic Causes.

In these Circumstances, should a cold and dry Season succeed (*with intense Cold*) all on a sudden⁵, it is easy to conceive how necessarily Disorders must arise: If we moreover fix our Attention upon the weak and delicate Structure of Children, the hot and moist Temperature⁶ of their Bodies, we shall the less be surprized, that they should be particularly the Subjects of the gangrenous sore Throat. If we do but reflect, that our Summer has been

⁵ Tempestatum anni mutationes potissimum morbos pariunt, & in ipsis tempestatibus magnæ mutationes frigoris vel caloris aut alia ad hunc modum.

Aphor. I. sect. 3. HIPPOCR.

⁶ Aer humidus, calidus, maximè ad Putrefactionem facit, quod etiam de corporibus humido calidis (qualia sunt infantilia) intelligendum, quorum temperies præ omnibus putrefactioni est obnoxia. BECHER *physicâ subterrancâ, lib. I. sect. v. cap. I.*

very hot and long, that Autumn ⁷ was very hot and moist; that on the first Day in *October*, there succeeded a very dry and piercing Cold, accompanied with Ice, and preceded by foggy Mornings, we may easily trace out one of the principal Causes of this Disease, in that sudden Contraction of the Fibres, that was hereby superinduced; and see that it was occasioned by so sudden a succession of sharp Cold, to WEATHER, which just before had been hot and wet, and which had disposed the transpirative Matter for Putridity.

ARETÆUS ⁸ looks upon one of the principal Causes of this terrible Distemper to be the Mixture, the various Jumble of Food together; the sudden and alternate Change of Things, which are cold, sharp, and hot, acid and astringent. According to this Author ⁹, Children are more sub-
ject

⁷ Cum verò æstivo tempore, vel autumnali fluxio calida, ac nitrosa, de capite defluxerit, gravior est propter tempus, & quod à calidis & acris sit humoribus. HIPPOCR. *de victu acutorum*, cap. 40.

⁸ Causa maleficiî tonsillarum est frigidorum, asperorum, calidorum, acidorum, astringentiumque devoratio. ARETÆUS, cap. 9. lib. 1.

⁹ Pueri usque ad pubertatem maximè hoc morbo tentantur, præcipuè namque pueri multum frigidumque aerem inspirant, quoniam in iis plurimum caloris inest, & ad cibos intemperantes sunt, & varia
concu-

ject to this Disease, by reason they are of a warm Temperament; and that consequently the Air in regard to them is proportionably colder, and they breathe oftner; besides that they are always eating, and just what they list, and at every Turn are heating themselves, and drink cold Drink: They cry, play, and are always in Action. What a multitude of conspiring Causes!

AETIUS ¹⁰ thought, that the most ordinary Cause of epidemic and contagious Distempers, is, when a Season (very hot and burning) is succeeded by a very sharp and dry cold.

WEDELIUS, in his Treatise on Childrens Diseases, speaking of the epidemic Squinancy, alledges, that this Distemper comes not but on Account of cold, accompanied by a southerly Wind ¹¹.

Besides these general Causes drawn from the inspired Air, ARETÆUS ¹² reckons up, or

concupiscunt, & frigidam potant, & excandescunt ac ludenter altiùs vociferantur. ARETÆUS, *ib. loco citato*.

¹⁰ Tempestas frigida, rigidaque fervidæ & æstuosæ succedens. AETIUS.

¹¹ Occasione frigoris & flatus austrini. WEDELIUS, *cap. 20. de morbis infantum*.

¹² Regio Ægypti horum affectuum planè fecunda est, aer enim spirando siccus adducitur: varios præterea

or informs us of many more. *Egypt*, says he, is but too fruitful of this Disease, or Diseases of this sort. The Air there is very dry, and produces various kinds of Aliments: There grows a great Quantity of Pulse, Herbs, Roots, and sharp and hot Seeds: They drink the Water of the *Nile*, which is thick and slimy. The *Egyptians* make for common Use strong Drinks made with Barley, Herbs, &c.

To speak the Truth, the Water of the *Seine* cannot in any manner be compared with the muddy and miry Water of the *Nile*: Notwithstanding it must be noted, that last Year the River was extremely low to the 27th of *December*; that, during that Time, the great Quantity of Filth which she dragged after her, not being sufficiently washed, diluted, or carried off, by reason of the Weakness of the Current; the Water in consequence must at least be altered, and in a great measure lose its ordinary good Qualities, *i. e.* become heavier, less sweet, &c.

terea cibos suggerit, radices enim, herbæ, atque olera ibi largè proveniunt, & acria semina, & potio crassa ut pote Nili aqua; sibi verò Ægyptii ex hordeo & floribus seu vinaceis potiones acres conficiunt. ARETÆUS loco citato.

What

What a Quantity, how great the Number of united Causes are there, to produce a Putrefaction like that which we have to combat with in treating the gangrenous Ulcer!

But it is not only in regard to what precedes and accompanies the Disease, that we endeavour to establish a Theory relating to the Cause of the Putridity: There are also other *Criteria* or *Characteristicks* taken from the Symptoms of the Disease: If there is any peculiar Difference, that Difference depends more upon Nature herself, and the Nature of the Lymph she has to attack, than the Putrefaction in itself.

From the first ¹³ Beginning of the Disease, before it quite discovers itself, it is not possible to mistake, in regard to the Extension the *Aphthæ* take, which appears at the Bottom of the Mouth, the foetid and disagreeable Smells, the frequent Bleedings at the Nose, which cannot depend on the Force of Nature at the Beginning of the Disease, nor on the Plenitude of Blood, nor on Fulness, because that *frequent Bleedings cannot pre-*

¹³ Putrescentia singula, peculiarem quamdam differentiae speciem sortiuntur à communi putredinis causa, GALEN. in lib. 3. epidem.

vent them ; but they depend for the most Part, or generally, upon the Erosion or Rupture of the Vessels in the *pituitary Membrane*, caused by a sharp and ichorous Humour, and Dissolution of the Principles of the Blood. Such are those unhappy *Stillicidia Sanguinis*, which we observe in all Diseases arising from Putrefaction.

As the Distemper advances, these Symptoms discover themselves in such a manner, as to leave us no room to mistake their Cause : The Fever kindles and breaks forth, and we find in the Pulse more of Frequency than Hardness. This is the true Character of inflammatory Diseases : A Faint-heartedness on the other hand always accompanies Putrefaction and Insensibility ; the Excrements are black and putrid, which takes away all Comfort from the Sick in the Decline of the Disease ; and much more yet do the insupportable Smells, which increase in Proportion as Death approaches, give at last too certain Proofs ; wherefore we may say with HIPPOCRATES, *Ab Hæmorrhagiâ nigrorum dejectio malum*.

If it should be asked, why so many Symptoms, which are common to Putrefaction, and seem as it were essential to it,

it, are wanting here; since neither the Languor, the Weariness nor Loathing are here mentioned; we take it, that depends upon the peculiar Species of Putrefaction, which principally attacks the Lymph; and the lymphatic Vessels act but secondarily upon the Blood (and besides, the Brain is never attacked.)

This seems to be founded on this : *First*, That Children have proportionably much more Lymph than Adults, and many more Vessels capable of containing it; Children being, according to GALEN, *Calidi humidi*. That, that makes them more subject to catarrhal Diseases, is caused by the Cold, which one may observe by those Chilblains and Kibe-heels, of which they are almost the only Subjects. *Secondly*, Because Children are more subject to Diseases of the Lymph in general, and that most of these Disorders leave them at a certain Age: Such are Swellings of the Parotides, which are not inflammable, the King's Evil, Diseases of the Mouths, and far the greatest Part of those other Diseases which are peculiar to them. *Thirdly*, Because Cold having suddenly stopt Perspiration, this lymphatic Humour ought principally to seize or
fall

fall upon the Parts contiguous, and there produce a Stoppage or Choaking up.

Then the (internal) hot moisture, which preceded, having disposed the Humours for Putrefaction, hence come the *Aphthæ*, or gangrenous Ulcers, and this lymphatic Gangrene. And *Lastly*, from the Character of the Gangrene itself, which always remains white, by the small Depression of Spirits accompanying it, and which is more considerable in sanguinary Gangrenes.

Many Physicians are of Opinion, that the white Gangrene is more dangerous than the livid, black and sanguinary ; because in *this* the Humour can yet pierce through the Pores of the Skin ; whereas in the white Gangrene, the Skin is so hard, so compact, that nothing can give Issue to the morbid Matter : Both in the one and in the other, there is the same Insensibility ; nor have the Patients ever complained, upon Application of Instruments to the Eschars. The Causes being general, one should doubtless be led to believe, that the Effects should be general also : But the tender, delicate and spongy Texture of Children, their humid and hot Temperament, prove (as has been before observed)

observed) the Cause or Reason why this Disease should be (as it was) peculiar to them.

Finally, we have always observed, from the End of Summer, to this Time, amongst the great Folks, sore Throats, Squinancies, Fluxions, Abscesses in the Mouth and Gums (called Gum-boils) Catarrhs, Catarrhal, lymphatic and bilious Peripneumonies (*des * devoyements*) putrid Fevers; nor is there any Thing but a dry Season, and a Frost lasting for some Time, which will put a Stop to them.

Many have imagined, that this Disease was the same with that which raged amongst the Cattle for several Years; nay, and were almost determined in this Conjecture, because that SEVERINUS (in other Respects a very exact Observer) remark'd, that in 1618, it was preceded by a Mortality amongst the Cattle: But besides that, this Distemper has not the same Symptoms, it is certain that JOHN ANTHONY SOGLIA, Physician at *Naples*, gave his Observations on the gangrenous Squinancy in 1563; that JOHN ANDREA SGAMBALUS, also a Physician at *Naples*, wrote

* Loosenesses.

wrote upon the same Disease in 1610, and therefore consequently they must have wrote before the Disease amongst the Cattle in 1618.

In 1745, we had a Disease amongst the Cows, which in several Provinces made considerable Ravage, without our apprehending that the gangrenous Ulcer had been epidemic among the Children : Nay we know, moreover, that Men eat of the Flesh of these Beasts and received no Harm, were not sick upon it. See my Letter to a Physician at *Provence*, on the Sickneſs of the Cattle in 1745.

What



What may perhaps prove
C U R A T I V E.

IN order properly to discharge our Duty in the Treatment of the *gangrenous Ulcer*, three principal Things offer themselves as fundamentally necessary thereto.

First, To stop the Progress of the Putrefaction.

Secondly, To destroy that which confessedly appears or shews itself.

Thirdly, To support Nature, so as to enable her to resist it, and defend herself from its further Inroads.

Acute Diseases run through their Period with such Rapidity, that Physicians have not (nor ought to have) any Thing else in View, but immediately to stop the Progress of the Evil. In the present Case, the Method, seemingly much more certain, to prevent the Distemper's gaining too much Ground, is to weaken the Activity, and lessen the Force of the morbidic Mat-

ter, to prevent the Vivacity of the Fever and other Symptoms; in order to do which, there is none more efficacious than Bleeding and Vomiting, the last of which ought to be sometimes previous to Venesection¹, it being duly observed, that this Disease but seldom begins with a Fever, or other Symptoms of Inflammation, such as Pain in the Head, in the Loins, or great Thirst; so that if there is an Indication for it, we ought to evacuate and cleanse the first Passages, and then, in a short Time after, pass on to Blood-letting, which ought to be celebrated and renewed quickly, *i. e.* during the first Days. The Bleeding and Vomiting ought to be alternately performed: Without this Precaution, there is every Thing to apprehend from the Disorder, which will proportionably increase, as it finds Humours to work upon and corrupt.

Nay, indeed (as has been before observed) the whole Mass of Humours is corrupted, whether it be by bad Nourishment, whether by Heat and Humidity, whether by Mixture of Air, charged or impregnated with acrid, corrosive, putrid or pestilential Matter, furnished and pro-

¹ Not in a plethoric State.

duced by Exhalations of what Nature soever they are, or from what Cause soever they proceed.

The Saliva in particular, from its Office, destined to mix with the Aliments, being loaded with the general Contagion, becomes acrid and corrosive, by reason of its passing through an Ulcer, every way disposed to gangrenate; and in Consequence most dangerously carries with it (in the readiest Way possible) that Poison which it is very hard to extirpate, conquer, or overcome; that Poison which is most cruel in its Effects, seeing that, from the fifth, the seventh, and the ninth Day, a Putrefaction, the most virulent in its Nature, draws after it inevitable Death.

It seems then proper, that we should, by Remedies the most efficacious, and by certain Shocks or Joltings (such as in Vomiting) unload the Primæ Viæ, or first Passages, not only of such Humours, which are already in a putrified State, but also that have a Tendency or Disposition to Putrefaction. The Nature of the Remedies, their Dose, the Time of administering them, must be judged of according to the peculiar Circumstances of Age, Sex, the Temperament of the Sick, and the Abundance or Quantity of their

Humours: 'Tis the Physician's Part to judge, whether *Emetic Tartar*, or *Ipecacuanha*, is fittest to be given, which Remedies have been substituted by the modern Physicians, in the room of *Ela-terium*, which the Ancients made use of in similar Cases: But it must be observed, those Remedies will not succeed, but when properly given, and at the Beginning of the Disease. To those Medicines we think should be added a Diet of a simple, soft, and mollifying Nature; and to nourish the Patient with Broths made of Veal or Chicken, observing at the same Time to cut, and mix with them equal Parts of opening and cooling Herbs, which have in them a Tendency to resist Putrefaction, such as Sorrel Leaves, (*d'Alleluia*) Purslane, and both the Succories. I think also they ought to make the Drink for the Patients, with Syrup or Jelly of Currants or Gooseberries diluted in warm Water. This subacid and cordial Beverage will re-animate the Blood, re-unite its Particles, and will never irritate so much as those which are impregnated with mineral Acids, which may contract too much the tender and soft Fibres of Children.

But these Remedies will only serve to stop the Progress of the Inflammation, but
will

will hardly be efficacious, to the putting out a Flame already kindled, or to destroy an existing Evil; for which Reason the second, or at latest the third Day, after the first Passages are cleansed, I propose Blisters. In similar Cases the Ancients, HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, and ARETÆUS² applied Cupping-glasses; DURETUS and HOLLER, eminent Practitioners in Physic, advise the same in INFLAMMATORY *Squinancies*.

They ought (says HOLLER³) to procure a Translation of the Matter externally, to imitate Nature, to lessen the sore Throat internally, and to insure the Life of the Patient by Application of Cupping-glasses. JOHN HAULTIN⁴ also, one of the Faculty, in commenting upon these

² Egregius verò medicus, aut cucurbitulâ, in pectus malum detrahit, aut sinapi, ossibus pectoris aut partibus juxta maxillas imponens, extrinsecus ulcerat, difflationemque molitur, quibusdam sanè brevi tempore, vitium his auxiliis exterius tractum fuit. ARETÆUS, *cap. 7. de anginâ*.

³ Cucurbitulæ ex artificio medici, ad imitationem naturæ applicantur, tunc enim salus vitæ sperabilis est quando angina minuitur, par materiæ morbificæ translationem ad cervicem vel sternum. DURETI *Com. cum HOLLERII annot. in fol. p. 148.*

⁴ Cucurbitulæ tantos sanitatis fructus afferunt non nunquam, ut sæpè miraculi loco apponantur; crebrò autem debent applicari. *Idem, p. 153.*

Authors, says, that Cupping-glasses are so necessary, the Use of them so salutary, and they have wrought such Wonders in curing the Sick, that they should frequently be applied.

How comes it to pass, these Remedies are not more in Use? Why is it that Blifters are not applied but in Case of sleepy Diseases, Lethargies, or Apoplexies? What Variety of Distempers frequently present themselves, where they are or might be applied with Success?

But more, these Remedies are only hinted at; they cannot absolutely direct the Course. It is the Part of experienced and attentive Physicians to determine and conduct that. In all Arts, and more especially in Physic, there is a Method of Practice, which is but imperfectly learned from Books, or taught by bare Precepts; a Practice which proceeds from a clear Insight into Things, and is not acquired by only studying the History of Diseases, but also by Observation, and a natural and peculiar Bent and Disposition. It is according to the Variety of the Symptoms, which unfold or discover themselves (less or more) that we ought to vary, direct, apply, dose and proportion the Medicines: The Opportunity, *i. e.* the critical Moment,

ment, ought to be laid Hold of, and properly improved : In fine, Vomits, Bleeding, and Blisters, will stop the Progress of the Distemper, fulfilling the first Indication, and even do something towards the Second ; that is, they will at the same Time destroy the Efforts of the Disease, and carry off Part of the Putrefaction already begun or established.

Blisters in determining the morbid Matter from the internal to the (Surface or) external Parts of the Body, in obliging it to pass by a Way less likely, or less calculated to make putrifying Lodgments, (i. e. *a parte nobiliori ad ignobiliorem*) weaken the Efforts of the Disease ; more especially, if Care is taken to keep the Drain open, of the Humours which are drawn, by being attentive to apply them to different Parts of the Body, *pro re natâ*, as Occasion requires. HIPPOCRATES always made a favourable Prognostic in the Squinancy^s, when the Humour of the Disease tended outwards, that is, when there was either Redness or Tumour on the outward Parts. In the Country, where the gangrenous Ulcer is epidemic

^s Ab anginâ detento, tumor & rubor succedens bonum, foras enim vertitur morbus. HIPPOCR. *Aphor.*

(in *Spain* and *Italy*) the Physicians employ (following the Examples of *ARETÆUS*, *ARCHIGENUS*, and *ÆTIUS*) not only Cupping-glasses, but Setons and Blisters, in order to draw outwards Part of the morbidic Leaven⁶. *ALAYMUS* (Chap. 14.) caused Application to be made, even on Children at the Breast, to cause Redness; and to Children of seven or eight Years old, ordered Blisters, in the Composition of which *Cantharides* were mixed. The same Author, terrified at the Ravage the Distemper made, and despairing almost of curing any, proposed the making Cauteries (or Issues) in the Arms of such Children, who were not yet struck with the Disease, in order to make a favourable Deposit of the Matter outwardly, and preventing the Disease by determining the Humours this Way.

*SEVERINUS*⁷ observing that this Distemper was more formidable, from the Putridity than Plenitude of Humours, gave the same Advice as the *Spanish*, *Nea-*

⁶ *Aretæi placitum acutè videntes Hispani medici, secùs utramque auriculam imponere consueverunt basilici cerati tantillùm, cum cantharidibus tritis commixtum. ANDREAS TAMAYO, libro de GAROTILLO, cap. 3.*

⁷ *Pugnat pravitate, non plenitudinis excessu. SEVERINUS, p. 539.*

politans, or *Sicilians* did, that is, not only to apply Blisters, but also to use the most powerful Sudorifics.

Because, says he ⁸, they ought to employ every possible Method to chase away the Putrefaction, that the Humours have contracted; and as there is no Way better than Sweating and Perspiration, they ought to employ Sudorifics, until the Evil is entirely cured; and in this Case the Preference ought to be given to Medicines, which will be the most agreeable, the most active, the most penetrating, and of the smallest Bulk: It is with the same View, that all Authors advise Sudorifics, such as the BEZOAR, both *Animal* and *Mineral*.

WEDELIUS ⁹, Professor at *Jene*, advises to take internally the *Virginian* Snake-root, Bezoar, Camphire, and Cinnabar:

⁸ Quoniam autem executiunda est modis omnibus malignitas, humoribus putridis & corruptis, tum per pestilentia feminaria, tum per pravam vivendi rationem, inducta; & quoniam via nulla potior, quam per sudores, ea propter sudorifica, sunt administranda continuo, donec vis morbi finiatur. Quanto autem hæc gratiora, mole parviora, tenuiora, vividiora, eo meliora. SEVERINUS, p. 541.

⁹ Stasis deiciatur, fervor contemperetur, sanguinis circulus restituatur debitus, per generosa bezoardica. WEDELIUS *de morbis infantium*, cap. 20.

He directs Vesicatories to be applied with Camphire, Mustard-feed, &c.

This Practice, which the foreign Physicians adopt, requires in our Country a little Modification. The Difference of Climate, of Food, of Temperature, does not always permit, that the same Medicines should be applied; notwithstanding the Disease is the same, and the Indications the same, yet it may require a different Treatment. There are Countries, where merely by Sudorifics they cure Diseases, which we should augment by the same Practice. At *Montpelier* they cure almost universally by Extinction (that is Perspiration, and but few sensible Evacuations) a Disease, which has often failed of Cure in *Paris*, upon account of their being desirous to introduce that agreeable, though insufficient Method: Besides, the Air of *Paris* being gross and foggy, coarse and heavy, the Aliments fatter and more succulent, Indolence more general, in consequence the Humours are in greater Quantity thicker and more liable to Suffocate, and from thence Bleeding becomes more frequently necessary, the Effect of Sudorifics more painful, less certain, and more dangerous.

But

But not to wander from our Object, we apprehend that too active Sudorifics may increase the Suffocations ; far from lessening them, that they may excite the Activity of the Humours, rather than abate or confine them ; may irritate the Fibres, rather than give a Spring to them, and stop Perspiration, sooner than further or re-establish it. In short, we think, we can fulfil the same Indication, disperse the morbid Matter, stop its Activity, destroy its Putrefaction, support the Forces of Nature, and put her in a Capacity to defend herself by the sole Use (*assiduously continued*) of CAMPHIRE, when taken inwardly.

By the volatile and sulphureous Parts contained in this Medicine, it will prove cordial, and resist (or keep from) Putrefaction. It is this, of all the Tribe of Sudorifics, that has in it the least Fire, or is the least inflammable, even to such a Degree, that some Physicians have thought it to have a calming Quality, and a cooling one too ¹⁰ ¹¹. It sweetens the Acrimony of the Humours, it prevents Stops, and heals or cures a Gangrene ; and

¹⁰ TRALLES de usu refrigerantis Camphoræ.

¹¹ Camphire will produce Sleep in Pervigilia, when Opiates will not in any Form do it.

it is impossible too strongly to recommend its Use, in the handling of, or administering to the gangrenous sore Throat or Ulcer, besides the Virtue and Usefulness we find it of in several other Cases. How often was I apprehensive, Miss BLOSSAC would fall into a Marasmus or a Languor? and I believe this Accident was prevented by nothing, but supporting her Strength, helping her Digestion, and combating the stubborn and destructive Disorder, by the Use of *Camphire*.

Besides our best Books are replete with EULOGIES of *Camphire* in the Case of pestilential, malignant and contagious Disorders. GEOFFREY ¹², our Confrere, or Fellow Brother, one of the greatest Lights of this Age, who may be looked upon as the Father of Chymistry; or at least, as one who has carried the Torch, even to (that is, enlightened) the Centre of Things, which were of the most obscure and hidden Nature. HOLLER ¹³, in the Treatise just now cited, proposes for the Cure of *Aphthæ* Gargarisms animated, impregnated or armed with *Camphire*, dissolved in distilled Waters, and therefore of course

¹² STEPHANUS GEOFFREY facultatis doctor & decanus. *Tract de. vegetabil.* p. 526.

¹³ *Fol.* 606.

it can be no Remedy of Fancy or Imagination. Reason proposes it, Authority advises it, and Experience, whose Right alone it is to decide or determine, in the last Place, approves and confirms it.

After having mentioned these internal Remedies, which are most proper to fulfill the various Indications of Cure, which present themselves in the Treatment of the gangrenous Ulcers in Children, I ought not to omit the speaking of those Things which are topically to be applied, such as Cataplasms, Gargarisms, &c.

ARETÆUS¹⁴ orders Desiccatives very forcible and lively, and very penetrating, to be blown in Powder, or introduced by means of a Pen upon the Ulcer. ALAYMUS seems to have relied much on a Gargle made with Gentian and Orris Roots, powdered and infused in a Decoction of Barley and Plaintain Water, to a Pint of which he adds two Ounces of Honey of Roses.

This Gargle, no doubt, is good, because it is a Deterfive, and in Cases of Pu-

¹⁴ Medicamentis igni similibus alumen cum melle, chalcitis usta, cum tritâ cadmiâ. ARETÆUS, cap. 9. de curatione acuto, l. 1. Vide AETIUM. cap. 46. de crustosis & pestilentibus tonsillarum ulceribus.

trefaction, the emollient Remedies can never agree ¹⁵.

So that the Preference should be given to Gargarisms which can resolve, or reduce and strengthen, and that are Driers, and have in them a Power of stopping the Progress, and combating with the Putridity: Does not *Camphire* deserve to be the Basis of Gargarisms? Since there is nothing disagreeable in it; and it is so difficult to make Children gargle, or take any Physic, for fear of giving them a Disgust and Loathing; after which it is well known, how impossible it is to get any Thing down of what kind soever.

So that dissolving twenty-five Grains of *Camphire* in a small Quantity of Spirits of Wine, it may be easily extended, by dropping it into any properly-appropriated distilled Water, such as Plantain Water, Rose Water, &c. by which Means the Use of Gargles, armed with vitriolic or other mineral Acids, will be avoided.

Gargles made of Syrup of Mulberries or Blackberries may also be used ¹⁶. The Bigarades, (*i. e.* large Oranges,) Pomegranates, Oranges and Lemons are very

¹⁵ Humida corpora possunt putridum hoc vitium fovere. SEVERINUS, p. 547.

¹⁶ *Mûres sauvages* may mean Bilberries.

wholesome in such Cases, but not so well as the others. With sick Persons (especially Children) the Medicines must be often changed and varied, in order to induce them to continue taking them. These Medicines will revivify and strengthen the tender and delicate Parts, which have been reduced to so miserable and shattered a Condition.

Besides, the giving twice a Day or oftner, (as the Case requires,) a Spoonful of Oil of sweet Almonds, in which seven or eight Grains of *Camphire* have been dissolved, may serve, by its lodging or being retained in the Passages of the Mouth, Throat, &c. instead of a Gargarism, and satisfy the common Indication for their Use: The acrid Juices will be sweetened, the thick and viscous ones dispersed and thinned, and made easier to be carried off by the frequent Drinks and other Remedies that are taken: *Camphire* may also be dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, and it will in that manner answer very well, and be easily distributed to the Parts affected. In regard to Cataplasms, it seems right to me, that we should not forget the Intention of resolving and drawing outwards continually, and without Intermission; to which End
Powder

Powder of Mustard-feed bruised, beaten, and mixed with Swallow's Nest, and some Medicine of the same Nature, may suffice. The Ancients used *Album Græcum*, &c.

It is by this Time, no Doubt, a Matter of Wonder, that I have not yet mentioned *Scarification*, which seems necessary in this Disease, in order to separate the *dead* and *gangrened* from the *sound* Parts: The most celebrated Physicians are greatly divided upon this Head. SEVERINUS recommends from the Beginning gentle Scarifications, and seems at last to give the Preference to Fire*: “You will (says he ¹⁷)
“ be forced to scarify the *Tonsils* with the
“ Point of a Lance, in order that they
“ may disgorge themselves from all the
“ corrupt Humours:” And in another Place, *p.* 543, he advises burning them, “because there is nothing exceeds Fire for
“ resisting Putrefaction.”

The celebrated Commentator of BOERHAAVE; VAN SWIETEN, foreseeing the Difficulty, answers thus: “To cure this

* Which is the actual Cautey.

¹⁷ Utraque tonsillas, lentus non fueris acuto scalpro perpungere, nimirum ut quidquid in se continent virulenti, revomant, ac deponant dicerem urendas, nam nihil putredini repugnantius igne. SEVERINUS, *p.* 543.

“ terrible

“ terrible Disease (says he ¹⁸) whatever
 “ Parts appear dead, must be separated
 “ from those that are not so; but then
 “ this can’t be done without bringing a
 “ new Inflammation, and consequently
 “ Suppuration near the Part that is gan-
 “ grened.” In another Place ¹⁹ he al-
 ledges, “ That those who imagine they
 “ know more than others, think that by
 “ cutting, burning, scarifying, cauterizing,
 “ &c. they can more easily separate the
 “ gangrened from the ungangrened Parts:
 “ But they are much mistaken, for let
 “ them take what Course they will, they
 “ will either, on the *one* one hand, leave
 “ some of the gangrened Parts behind;
 “ or, on the *other*, they will with it take
 “ away also some of the sound Parts ¹⁹ *.”

¹⁸ Ut talis morbus curaretur, deberet separari mortuum a vivo, quod absque novâ inflammatione, ad limites gangrenosæ partis, & suppuratione sequenti, fieri nequit. VAN SWIETEN, *vol. 1. de gangrenâ, fol. 697.*

¹⁹ Qui plus hic sapere voluerunt, putantes quod secando, urendo, corrodendo possunt citius perficere hanc separationem, mortui gangrenosi à vivis partibus, erraverunt certe; omnibus enim his modis, vel relinquitur pars mortui, vel unâ cum mortuis destruuntur vivæ vicinæ. *Id. VAN. SWIETEN, fol. 187. vol. 2. Ne pars sincere trabatur.*

* Is here *especially* a very useful Caution.

It was exactly or directly on the same Subject, of which we are now treating, that AETIUS said ²⁰, “ The Ignorant (to
 “ whom People run for the most Part in
 “ all embarrassing Cases) by rubbing and
 “ forcibly pressing the inflamed Parts,
 “ take off the Eschar, which ought never
 “ to be done, unless one is absolutely sure
 “ that the Eschar is not only raised, but
 “ has indeed hardly any Hold ; for if it
 “ is still adhering, and that it is tore off
 “ by Force, the Ulcer becomes deeper, the
 “ Inflammation fixes, the Pains increase,
 “ and the Sore becomes a Shanker.”

It is therefore to Nature alone, that the Care of Separation between the dead and living Parts is to be left ; for it is she alone that has the Remedy for this Disease in herself. Art may help, but not constrain her ²¹ : For we may observe, that either

²⁰ Etenim inscii ad quos maximè, in rebus dubiis homines confugiunt, vehementiùs illinunt, simulque inflammatum locum comprimunt, simulque crustam detrahunt, quod minimè facere convenit, priusquam elevatam, & vix innitentem crustam conspiciamus. Quod si enim adhærentem adhuc crustam avellere aggrediamur, ulcerationes magis in profundum procedunt, & inflammationes consequuntur, augenturque dolores, & in ulcera serpentina proficiunt. AETIUS, *lib. 2. serm. 4. cap. 46.*

²¹ Much less act counter to her Designs.

the Ulcers are slight and superficial, and the Eschars not deep, in which Case Scarifications are useless, and not only so, but also dangerous, on account of the Delicateness of the Parts, to which Scarification is apply'd, or the Tenderneſs of the Part, which is the Object of the Operation; or else they, *i. e.* the Ulcers are deep rooted, the Eschars large, thick, and spread or extended wide; in which Case such a Scarification as could be useful, must be impracticable and dangerous: I shall no doubt be answered, that there is no Method more efficacious to stop the Progress of Putrefaction, than to destroy the Eschars, whenever (or as soon as) formed: But in this Disease, it ought to be observed, that most generally (especially at the Beginning) the Ulcers are flat, and without any Tumour: What good then can Scarifications do? Nay, what Evil is not to be feared from them?

In the mean while, if there is any Tumour or Swelling in the *Tonsils*, if the Ulcer is confined, and is not run upwards to the *pituitary Membrane*, nor downwards to the *Pharynx*; then I think the scarifying Method may be tried; but it ought to be done in good Time, and before the third

Day of the Disease; in which Case they ought to use the Myrtle Leaf, or an armed Lance. Many Reasons weigh with me against the extensive Use of Instruments, because the least Motion on the Child's Part, on the Part of the Instrument, or even the Operator, is not, nor cannot be without Danger. It appears moreover, that in those Countries, where this Disease has been epidemical and contagious, Scarification was *bazarded* * without being looked on as an approved Method. In *Sicily*, ALAYMUS the Physician, who speaks as a Witness ²², says, that it is tyrannical to scarify, that those are blame-worthy who scarify Childrens Throats, who make Incisions in them, who tear off the Eschars, and who treat this Ulcer as a real Gangrene; and MERCATUS, a celebrated Physician, says, that this Method has killed more Children than the Distemper itself.

* This is ventured upon, or risked.

²² *Cauticis medicamentis hujusmodi ulcera curare, tyrannicum esse demonstramus . . . reprehendendi sunt illi qui partes illas confricant, scarificant, carnem incidunt, escharam vi extirpant, ulceraque tractant ac si gangræna aut sphacelus esset . . . ego quidem, inquit MERCATUS, arbitror, plures pueros interfecisse usum horum medicamentorum, quam affectionem ipsam. Ex MARCO ALAYMO, fol 166.*

Let

Let us conclude then with VAN SWIETEN ²³, “ That Nature, left to herself, is
 “ sufficient to separate the mortified from
 “ the living Parts, that all which Art can
 “ do, is to give sufficient Activity to the
 “ Humours, and a sufficient expulsive
 “ Force, wherewith to expel the gangrened
 “ Crusts or Scabs: That we ought to leave
 “ those which adhere strongly, lest, by
 “ making a fresh Wound, the Corruption
 “ should be easily and readily carried back
 “ into the Blood, and the gangrenous Mat-
 “ ter be repumped back thro’ the Mouths
 “ of the newly *abraded* Vessels.”

By this Means all the Indications will be fulfilled, and the Treatment consist in emptying the Vessels, discharging the first Passages or *Primæ Viæ*, in order to lessen the Mass of corrupted Humours, and to carry off those which are super-abundant, and by reiterated Vomits successively, and

²³ Natura toties in curandis morbis sola sufficiens perficiet separationem mortui à vivis, quam inchoavit; totum quod ars potest, est ut bono victu, & idoneis remediis efficiat, ut sani humores debitâ copiâ & impetu per vasa viva huc ferantur, & continuâ quasi arietatione repellant has crustas gangrænosas; relinquendum autem illud quod adhuc cohæret, crudum enim vulnus fit, sanguinem fundens, quod à gangrænofo tabo, pessimè affici potest, facilisque foret, in crudo sic vulnere, putredinis resorptio. VAN SWIETEN, *fol.* 793.

efficaciously to disgorge (by their Shocks) the *loaded (abbreuvéès)* Glands.

By the Application of Blisters, even from the first Days of the Disease, the morbidic Humour is in Part determined toward the external Parts; and there will be less Occasion for repeated Bleedings²⁴, for without them there will be a powerful Diversion made. By the Use of *Campfire*, the Putrefaction will be resisted and powerfully combated with, the Forces will be re-animated, and Perspiration increased. By Drinks subacid, and gently opening, the Blood will be prevented from Dissolution, and its Particles will be reunited. Lastly, in Proportion, and according as the (*Fonte*) Fount of the Humour shall indicate, following the Maxim of HIPPOCRATES, they must be gently purged, and by the properest Places (*per convenientia loca*;) besides, when we have to do with Children²⁵, we must allow more Nourishment than to Adults, in due Proportion; and then we may hope to stop the Progress of a Disease, which, of all others, is the most difficult to tame or overcome.

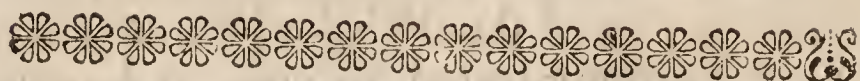
²⁴ I say no Occasion at all.

²⁵ Qui crescunt plurimum calidi innati habent; plurimo egent alimento, alioquin corpus absumitur.
HIPPOCR.

Thus

Thus far Doctor CHOMEL, in the Translation of which I have not confined myself to a slavish and literal one; but yet hope, I have truly expressed the Idea and Meaning of the Author, and pass on now to the Letters sent him by Doctor ASTRUC, his Remarks upon the same, &c. and then shall add two or three Cases of my own Observation, by Way of Appendix.

N. T.



*A LETTER of M. ASTRUC,
First or Principal Physician to
the Faculty of PARIS, on the
same Disease.*

S I R,

I HAVE read with great Attention and much Pleasure the Dissertation, which you did me the Honour to communicate to me : The Subject you therein treated of is most perfectly cleared up and illustrated ; and I think it necessary that you should make the Work publick for the Instruction of young Physicians *, who may perhaps mistake in treating a Disease which is pretty uncommon, but especially in the Northern Parts of the Kingdom ; and a Disease which, although at the Beginning it appears to be of small Account, and no Way considerable, proves in the End of pernicious and fatal Consequence.

I formerly had Occasion to observe this Disease in *Languedoc*, but it is a long while

* Which I hope will also vindicate me in translating it.

since,

since, and I have lost what Notes I then took, which, *had I not*, I should have been as eager to have communicated to you, as I now am to give you the Substance of three Observations (*not unlike*) which I had Occasion to make some Years since upon some of the PENSIONARIES of the COLLEGE of *Louis le grand*, at a Time when the Distemper you describe had made some Progress.

First OBSERVATION.

THE first of these diseased Persons was a young Man of *Languedoc*, of a good Constitution, aged Fourteen or Fifteen : The Disease began with a light Shivering, and presently shewed itself at the Throat : He was not put to a Nurse till the second Day, which was the same Day which I was advertised to go to see him.

The Fever was moderate, but increased in the Evening without any Shivering ; which Appearance the Fever kept the whole Time, augmenting little and little every Day till the sixth Day, after which it lessened daily by Degrees, but was not entirely gone even on the Fortieth Day.

As

As the Patient complained his Throat was sore, I took particular Care to observe it very attentively every Day. The first Day the *Tonsils* and all the Throat were red, and a little swelled, and the *Uvula* lengthened and hanging down. He had Pain to swallow the ¹ solid Aliments, which were given him before he was brought here, but he swallowed, without Pain (or at most but little, and very slight Uneasiness) Broths or Ptisan, to which I confined him.

Upon the second Day, I began to take Notice of, or observe upon the *Almonds* a whitish Spot, or rather Cinder coloured, which seemed to enlarge or extend itself, little by little, the Days following towards the Side of the *Pharynx* and *Oesophagus*, where the Patient had some Pain, but not intolerable: The Inside of the Nose remained perfectly clear, and free, nor was there any running or draining from thence, but the Breath of the Patient had that foetid and cadaverous or death-like Smell, which you have so well described.

From the Moment I saw the Patient, I insisted on three Remedies: First, Bleeding; Secondly, Clysters; and Thirdly,

¹ What none of Dr. *Chomel's* Patients are noticed to have had.

drinking plentifully, and in great Abundance: He was bled *five* Times in the first *four* Days; three Times in the Arm, and twice in the Foot: They administered to him every Day two Clysters, one only emollient, the other rendered somewhat purgative, by the Addition of one Ounce of the *Moelle*, i. e. of *Cassia*: As for his Drinks, they were very copious; and I yielded out of Choice to the Palate of the Sick, who used a Decoction of Dogs-grafs, or that of the Roots of Strawberries; and also, when he liked it, only plain Fountain-water warmed. The Soups or Broths I ordered for him were made with one Part of Beef, and two Parts of Veal.

I did not dare venture to purge him till the *fourth* Day, because the Heat of his Fever, and the Pain and Uneasiness of his Throat, seemed to forbid Purging; and even then I only purged him with two Ounces of the *Moelle* or Pulp of *Cassia*, diluted in two Glasses of Whey for two Takings, to each of which I added a Dram of *Sal admirabilis Glauberi*; but in this (*gentle*) manner, I repeated this Medicine four Days successively, and with tolerable Success.

In the mean time, I ordered them to give the Patient, in the Intervals between his

his Broths, some small Spoonfuls of the white Lohoc of *Codex*, to which I had added some Tincture of Myrrh and Brandy camphorated, of each about a sixth Part. The Spot which appeared upon the *Almond*, and which was pretty thick, the manner in which it extended into the *Oesophagus*, the Pain and Heat the Patient felt therein, and *still more*, the cadaverous and death-like Smell, which exhaled from him, made me judge that (the Disease) the Gangrene, extended the whole Length; and I tried, by the means of this Medicine, which I made him swallow very deliberately, to remedy that Evil in the most efficacious manner possible; for I was far from buoying up, or encouraging myself with any sanguine Hopes, on account of the ashy Colour of the Spot, which I could see, because that it grew browner and browner every Day: And moreover, I know and am sensible, that in the internal Parts, which are always washed and moistened, the Gangrenes do not grow black, like to what they do in the exterior Parts, which are more exposed to the Air, which dries up their Moisture.

The Disorder went on increasing daily till the sixth or seventh Day; nor was it indeed till about the eighth or ninth Day, that
that

that I observed any Diminution in the Redoublements of the Fever, or in the *Tension* at the Bottom of the Throat; nor was it till then that the Patient would allow that he felt his Neck better. And in regard to the Success, even yet every Thing was in a very dark and uncertain Way. As I was ignorant, how far the Disease reached down the *Oesophagus*, or what Progress it had made toward the Stomach, I could count upon nothing, and so persevered in the Use of Diluters, Deterfives, anti-gangrenous and mild Purges, but I used them with a little more Circumspection and Caution.

It was not till the tenth Day, that the Patient began to cough, which was what he had not done before, and in coughing he brought up or rendered several jagged Pieces of Skin, or gangrenous Membranes, which loosened themselves from the *Pharynx* or *Larynx*, wherein I begun to observe a Redness, which I had not observed for several Days before.

These Skins, or Jags of Membranes, were plaistered over with a little Pus, or purulent Serosity; and I was confirmed or convinced, that it was some Degree of Exfoliation, which was made of the interior Membrane of the *Pharynx*, and the exterior

exterior Part of the *Larynx* ; and that the Cough which the Patient had, and which was now ceased, was excited or raised by nothing but the Tickling, that those loosened Pieces of skinny Membranes had made upon the *Larynx*.

I begun then to have some Hopes, and my Hopes greatly increased on the Morrow, or the Day after the Morrow. The Patient was troubled with Nauseatings, though he had taken nothing to occasion them. He vomited occasionally, or now and then, during those two Days, and threw up, at every Coughing-bout, the same kind of shaggy Membranes, either lesser or longer, but yet bedaubed over with Pus, and which I looked upon as an Exfoliation, which still continued to come upon the *Oesophagus* : As I had attributed the Coughing to the Tickling that the loosened Pieces of Skin made upon the *Larynx*, to the same Cause I attributed the Vomiting, *i. e.* to the Tickling also, which those Fragments of Membranes made in the *Oesophagus*.

In Proportion as these filmy Membranes came away, the Weasand or Throat became freer, less stinking, less painful, and the Fever diminished ; which permitted me to add to the Broths which he

he took, a little of the Cream of Rice from the thirteenth Day; after which, I increased the Dose or Quantity on the following Days, when the Fever was ceased.

All seemed intirely deterged on the fourteenth or fifteenth Day, at least the Patient did not vomit, neither did he bring up any thing more by the superior Discharge: I am ignorant how far the Evil might extend down the *Oesophagus*, but I have great Reason to suspect that it went very near the superior Orifice of the Stomach; and I do not doubt, but a great Number of Pieces of those Membranes were discharged from the *Oesophagus* into the Stomach, and so passed away by the inferior Passages, that is, by Stool².

From the first Moment that the new Surface of the *Oesophagus* was a little settled, I purged the Patient with the same Medicine, and made him drink a Quantity of Asses Milk every Morning, so that in a Month or five Weeks he was intirely re-established in his Health.

² Children sometimes are afflicted with the *Aphthæ* (or ulcerous Thrush) in such a manner, that it affects the whole *intestinal Tube*, quite from the *Pylorus*, down to the *Anus*. And I don't see why it should not be so here. N. T.

Second OBSERVATION.

IN this Observation, the Patient, whose Case is here set down, was younger, not being above eleven or twelve Years of Age: His Constitution was pretty delicate, and he sprung from a Family, whose *Thoraxes* were not of the best Formation.

He was seized some Days later than the first, but the Disease in the Beginning appeared to be the same. The Patient about Evening had a little Shivering, and a Fever succeeded in the Night: And as in the College they were now both more alarmed, and more attentive in regard to this Disease, so he was sent on the following Day to the Nurse's House, and I was immediately acquainted with it.

His Fever was pretty strong, his Pulse high, and his Heat very great: His Throat was in much the same Condition with the before-mentioned Person: He had hardly any Pain in Swallowing, but in Lieu thereof he had something of a Cough, tho' but little, and also some Difficulty in Breathing, which obliged me to be very attentive.

I ordered

I ordered him to be bled five Times in the three first Days, four of which were in the Arm, and one in the Foot. I ordered also, that he should receive two Clysters every Day, one Purgative, and the other Emollient. I made him take also a great Quantity of Ptisan, with Mal-low Roots, and appointed for his whole Nourishment, Broth made with Pullets, in which I ordered there should be some Leaves of *Borage* boiled.

Yet notwithstanding all my Care, the Malady increased Day by Day, the Fever Fits were much greater, and they begun to terminate by a little Sweat: His Cough was very troublesome and very dry, his Voice hoarse, and hardly to be heard, nor was his Respiration made without some Degree of Whizzing or Wheezing, which made me apprehend, that the Disorder had taken Hold of the *Larynx*, and Part of the *tracheal Artery*.

Besides, the *Almond* was swelled and covered with a Crust or Skin, grey and gangrenous, which extended towards the *Larynx*: The *Uvula* was elongated, but less than in the other Case. The Smell of his Breath became by little and little exceeding foetid, and almost cadaverous or

H Death-

Death-like, but in the Palate and the Nose, there was nothing very remarkable.

The Violence of the Disease obliged me to repeat the Bleedings; of which I order'd three more, the fourth, the fifth, and sixth Day, two in the Arm, and one in the Foot; to which Bleeding I was the more inclined (nay determined) on Account of some Signs of a Delirium, which appeared in the Fever Fit he had between the fifth and sixth Day.

With how much Attention soever I might endeavour to calm the Blood, and draw from the affected Parts, I durst not venture upon a *cathartic* Medicine, even a gentle one, till the fifth Day: I then gave him a *Dilutum* of *Cassia*, the same as to the first Patient. This Remedy proved a sufficient Evacuation, but it brought on, or was followed by a strong Fever Fit, which obliged me, as I said before, to have him bled in the Foot.

On the following Day, the Patient seemed sufficiently calm for me to repeat the same Purgative, which answered much better; and I did not hesitate to give it him twice together (*deus jours de suite*) but in the rest or Continuance of the Disorder, I only employed the Cathartic every second or third Day.

From

From the first Beginning of the Disease, I made the Patient take, by a Spoonful at a Time, in the Intervals of his taking his Broths, some white *Loboc*; to which, after he had been purged, I added two Drams of Syrup of *Diascordium* to every Ounce of the *Loboc*: The Violence and Dryness of the Cough determin'd me there-to, and I succeeded by this Means to calm and support the Sick in a State of Quietude, between sleeping and waking, which was also accompanied with a gentle Moisture.

Things remained in this Situation, till the eleventh Day, when I thought I observed some Diminution, which increased the Twelfth; but on the Fourteenth the Coughings increased, and in the Strength of them, the Patient first spit up a little Pus, and afterward some Pieces of gangrened Skin from the (*Parois du Larynx*) Edge of the *Larynx*, and afterwards Respiration grew more easy.

Nevertheless the Cough continued very strong the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Days: I was convinced it was occasioned by the *Tickling*, that the Skins which began to loosen caused in the Inside of the *tracheal Artery*: Every Cough which was violent brought off (longer or

H 2

shorter,

shorter) some of these skinny Filliments ; but yet it was impossible for me, take what Care I could, to judge by these Discharges, how far the Disease might have descended into the *tracheal Artery*.

Nor was I without Inquietude and Fear, in regard to the State of the *Lungs* ; but at last the Cough grew more moderate, the Fever diminished, the Fits of Coughing were less frequent, and did not last long, and then did raise but very little Shreds of Skin, and I begun to hope the Disease was drawing to a Conclusion.

Then I ordered his Broths to be made a little stronger, and a little Rice Cream to be added, with a View to strengthen the Patient, by this Time exceeding weak.

Some Days after I purged him with the same Medicine, and when the State of the Stomach was such, that it was capable of performing its Functions, I gave him Asses Milk, which supported him tolerably well, but he was a long while picking up, nor was it till three Months after, that he got an entire Conquest over his Disease, or that a hectic Fever ceased to be the Object of our Fears.

His Disease was much greater, and much longer too, than that of the first Patient, his *Lungs* were more affected than I imagined :

gined: And lastly, the Sick was younger, and more delicate in Point of Constitution: His Remedies were oftner repeated, and therefore it must follow, as a necessary Consequence, that his Recovery must be slower, and that it must take up more Time for his *entire* Re-establishment.

Third OBSERVATION.

I Was not so happy in a third Patient, who was pretty near the Age of the Second, and of a Constitution still more delicate, whom I visited or attended at the same Time, and whose Disease was of the same Species; but in Degree so little at the Beginning, that they did not apprehend the Patient ill till the fourth Day, nor carried him to a Nurse till the fifth.

I found, at my first Visit, that the Grey or Cinder-coloured Skin covered the whole right *Tonsil*, and the greatest Part of the left, and that it was already arrived to a Colour of (*Gris-brun*) a greyish Brown; that the *Uvula* was lengthened, and covered with a Skin of the same Appearance; and I immediately suspected that the Disease reached all along the *Oesophagus*, because the Patient had some Difficulty

in Swallowing, and that the Breath was most horribly offensive.

As the Nature of the Disease was the same, I made no Hesitation to use the same Method in regard to Nourishment, to Drinks, and to Medicines. I immediately ordered the Patient to be bled, and pressed it the more, in order to retrieve the Time which had been lost.

So he was bled five Times in the three first Days, but the Bleedings were but moderate in Quantity, because the Pulse was too languid to bear larger, although the Patient had a Fever, and the Fever its Redoublements in the Evening; the Pulse was always small, *ferratic*, or like a Saw, hard and unequal, which is what I looked upon as a very bad Omen, and of which I did not delay to find out the Cause³.

Although, to outward Appearance, the Disease did not increase, yet the State of the Sick grew visibly worse and worse. A Hiccough supervened, which very much fatigued him, and which was accompanied with frequent Nauseas, which threw the Patient very often into a kind of (Cardialgies) Heart-burnings, which very much alarmed me.

³ But has long delay'd to impart it.

I began to suspect, that the Disease reached quite to the Stomach, or at least as low as its superior Orifice, and I neglected nothing to remedy it. I gave Oil of Sweet Almonds drawn without Fire, sometimes in a pretty large Dose, sometimes by a Spoonful at a Time, white Lohoc with Tincture of Myrrh and camphorated Brandy, as in the first Patient's Case; the anti-epileptic Powder (*Pulvis ad Guttetam*) in the distilled Water of the *Blessed Thistle*; Cardiac or *Cordial* Portions pretty moderate in the Beginning on account of the Inflammation: But afterwards I sharpened them with a little of the Powder of Vipers Flesh, and also a little Salt of Vipers, but nothing seemed to take Effect.

After having caused some Discharge by the Injection of Clysters, I endeavoured to pass on to a Purgative, such as in the preceding Case; but it had hardly any Effect or Success: Notwithstanding I caused the Patient to drink very abundantly, yet were his Urines very red, and small in Quantity. In fine, the *Pulse* diminished daily, and the *Hiccough* increased, and the Belly began to swell and be extended, and I apprehended the Patient was just

H 4 expiring,

expiring. He died between the seventh and eighth Day, lightly convulsed.

I should have been glad to have had the Body of the Deceased opened, for the Confirmation of my Suspicions, but the Parents would not consent thereto: But nevertheless, I believe, that the Symptoms attending this Disease, and which caused at last the Patient's Dissolution, leave no Room to doubt, but that the gangrenous Inflammation was communicated even to the Stomach, or at least to its superior Orifice, and perhaps too subsisted, even so soon as the Time when he was carried to the Nurse. So true is it, that this Distemper is very treacherous, and makes (if neglected) in the very Beginning, a most dangerous and fatal Progress.

I have now done, Sir, and am sensible, I have said too much on a Subject which you have so *wisely* and *judiciously* treated; but the Pleasure of holding a Correspondence with you, has egg'd me on to a Length which I did not at first expect. You may, Sir, contract whatever you may judge proper, and make what Use soever you please of this my Letter. I only desire you will receive it as a Testimony of my sincere Esteem, and that affectionate

Gangrenous sore Throats. 105

ate Friendship, with which I have the Honour to be,

S I R,

Your most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

Paris, Feb. 12,
1749.

A S T R U C.



R E M A R K.

PEOPLE must not be surprized, if they should observe some Difference betwixt the Treatment, that M. ASTRUC has conveyed to us, relative to this Distemper, and the Method we have followed. We speak much of Emetics and Purges. M. ASTRUC seems to be fearful or apprehensive of them. Every one knows, that the Method of Treatment is always founded on the general Indications, but the executive Part is subordinated to Circumstances.

In those Examples, that we have collected, the Gangrene affected the *pituitary Membrane*

Membrane, and the Nostrils: The *Oesophagus* and *Stomach* were exempted or free from the Contagion, and permitted us to act with Freedom.

In the Cases M. ASTRUC exhibits to us, the Danger and the Disease looked entirely towards those Parts, and the least Irritation might possibly accelerate or determine the Disease.

Therefore another Method was necessary to be taken, and that was what this *enlightened* Practitioner has done with the utmost Sagacity, and according to the most authorized Rules in the Art of Healing.

EXTRACT



EXTRACT of a LETTER
from Mr. DUBOURG, Phy-
sician in FIJAC. Wrote in
Latin.

IN the Years 1745, 1746, and 1747, many Children, whether weaned, or still sucking at the Breast, as well in Town as out, were seized with a cancerous Ulcer on the uppermost Part (or Summit) of the *Pharynx*, of which Distemper the greatest Part died. Such was the Nature of this peculiar Disease, that the Sick complained of a Pain in the *Head* and *Throat*, with a small Fever and slight Cough, without any Swelling or Inflammation, whether internal or external, except a little *Phlegmone* or *Phlogosis*, (i. e. partial Inflammation, and that scarce perceptible) on one or the other Side of the Top of the *Pharynx*.

In the second Stage of the Disease, which was on the second or third Day, there appeared (on one or other, and sometimes

times both Sides of the *Pharynx*, and also in the Root or Bottom of the *Uvula*) a cancerous Ulcer, covered all over with a white and very thick Pellicle or Skin, which Ulcer increased Day by Day.

In the mean while, in Process of Time, the Pain in the Throat was increased, and they fetched their Breath hardly; which difficult Respiration did not seem to arise from the Loading of the *Lungs*, or violent Exercise, but from the *Larynx*, or Summit of the Windpipe being so straitened, that the Sick seemed as if they would be strangled. The Voice was hoarse and hissing. They swallowed easily, and played with one another, after their own (*childish*) Fashion. Their manner of Speaking was changed, and (if I may be allowed the Expression) *guttural* and *nasal*, *i. e.* they spoke in the Throat, and snuffled; in some the Voice was in a manner extinct, with a dry and frequent Cough, yet the Fever no way increased.

In the last Stage (which was on the sixth or seventh Day of the Disease) the Neck tumefied, the Face grew pale or livid: The Liquors which they drank were regurgitated, they snorted, breathed hard, being short-winded, their Voice almost entirely lost; The Nostrils were exceedingly dilated,

dilated, and stretched out at every Expiration which they made : Their Mouths smelled very foetid, the Eyes were white and sparkling, with a frequent, and very *thready* Pulse. At last they died.

I have hardly ever observed adult Persons to be seized with this Disease, yet have I met with *one* or *two* Instances of Persons so affected ; but then in these, besides the Symptoms above-mentioned, there were other Signs of a *Squinancy*, such as Heat, Thirst, or Drought, and a Fever with a cold preceding Fit, with which they were severely attacked.

The Cure wholly consisted in a few Bleedings, Vomits, a repeated tearing off, in a cruel manner, the gangrenous Eschars, and an Application of Spirit of Vitriol, and LANFRANK's Collyrium.

Their Drinks were lightly acidulated with some Mineral Acids, but very often the Ulcers were abraded or torn off, even to the Quick, with sharp cutting Instruments.

APPROBATION *of the* CENSOR
ROYAL.

I Have read, by Order of my Lord Chancellor, the Treatise of M. CHOMEL, Doctor in Physick in the University of *Paris*, and Physician in ordinary to the King, *upon a Species of gangrenous sore Throat, which raged the last Year.* I therein found the Description very exact, the Reflections on the Nature of this Malady very judicious, the Causes which the Author establishes very probable, and the curative Method the surest. In Consequence, I apprehend this Work will be very Useful to Physicians and the Public, and that it is very well worthy to be printed.

Jan. 21, 1749.

VERNAGE.

APPRO-



APPROBATION *of the Faculty
of Medicine or Physick at
Paris.*

WE the underwritten President and Professors of the Faculty of Physick, in the University of *Paris*, Commissioners named by the Faculty to examine *the Dissertation* of M. CHOMEL, our Confrere or Brother, upon *the gangrenous sore Throats, which raged last Year amongst Children*, judge this Work proper to give Light, in regard to the *Antiquity, Nature, and Treatment* of this Disease, and in Consequence most worthy to appear in public. Done at *Paris*, this 2d of *February*, 1749.

BARON, senior Professor (*ancien Doyen*)
PAYEN,
LORRY.

I Being

I being convinced of the Approbation of Messieurs BARON, the Father, Messieurs PAYEN and LORRY, Professors of Physick in the University of *Paris*, Commissioners appointed to examine *the Dissertation* of M. CHOMEL, Professor of our Faculty, consent for (or in the Name of) the Faculty, that the said Dissertation should be printed.

Done in the College of Physicians, the 3d of *February*, 1749.

J. B. T. MARTINENQ.

Senior of the Faculty of Medicines in the University of *Paris*.

TABLE



*A TABLE of the AUTHORS
who have treated of this Dis-
ease, or who are cited in this
Work.*

ARETÆUS CAPPADOX *de morbis
acutis & chronicis dignoscendis &
curandis*, Lib. IV. in Folio, Lugd. Bat.
ex Editione magni Boerhaavii, Lib. I.
Cap. IX.

AETIUS AMIDENUS *Tetrabibl. inter Me-
dicinæ Principes*, *ex Edit. Henr. Steph.*
Tom. I. Lib. II. Serm. IV. *ex Archi-
gene.*

JOANNES ANTONIUS SOGLIA *de fau-
cium Ulceribus*, Neapoli. in Quarto, 1563
& 1631.

JOANNES BAPTISTA CARNEVALA, *de
Epidemicio Strangulatorio affectu*, Neapoli,
in Quarto, 1602.

JOANNES ANDRÆAS SGAMBALUS *de
Pestilenti faucium affectu*, Neapoli *sævi-
ente*, Opusculum. Neapoli, 1610, in Quarto.

JOANNES ALPHONSUS DE FONSECA, *Medicinæ Doct̃or Complutensis de anginis Disputatio.* Compluti, 1611, in Quarto.

FRANCISCUS PERES LASCALES *de Guadalaxara Decanus & Capituli Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Seguntinæ Medicus Primarius Medicinæ Professor in Universitate Seguntinâ de affectionibus Puerorum, unâ cum Tractatu de morbo illo vulgariter Garotillo appellato. Matr̃iti apud Lud. Sanchez.* 1611, in Quarto.

ALPHONSUS GOMEZ *de la Parrâ, Polyanthæa Medicis speciosa. Matr̃iti apud Joannem Gonzales,* 1725, in Quarto.

HIERONYMUS GIL Y DE PINA. *Sarragossæ,* 1636.

FRANCISCUS NOLA *de Epidemico Phlegmone Anginoso, Neapoli grassante, Venetiis,* 1620.

MARIUS PARAMATUS *de anginâ Pestilente.*

MARCUS ANTONIUS ALAYMUS *Medicus Siculus, Consultatio pro Ulceris Syriaci, nunc vagantis, curatione, Panormi,* 1632, in Quarto.

CLETUS AETIUS SIGNINUS *de morbo strangulatorio Opusculum, Romæ* 1636, id. 16.

MARCUS AURELIUS SEVERINUS *in tractatu de Reconditâ Abscessuum Naturâ, de Pestilente*

Gangrenous sore Throats. 115

Pestilente ac Præfocante Pueros Abscessu.
Edidit. Hermanus Boerhaave, Lugd. Batav. 1724, in Quarto.

THOMAS BARTHOLINUS *de Anginâ Puerorum Campaniæ & Siciliæ epidemicâ. Jungitur ad calcem Epistola Renati Moreau Doct. Med.* Paris, de eodem morbo. Lutet. Paris, 1646. in 12mo.

VOLFANGUS WEDELIUS *de morbis Infantium,* Jene, 1718, in Quarto.

Other Authors who are cited in
this Work.

JAC. HOLLERII, *Doct. Medici Parisiensis Opera cum Enarrationibus Lud. Dureti, D. M. P. Antonii Valetii, D. M. P. Exercitationibus & Observationibus Joannis Haultin, D. M. P. in Folio,* Paris, 1554.

HERMANNI BOERHAAVE *Aphorismi de cognoscendis & curandis morbis,* Paris, 1745, in 12mo.

GERARDI VAN SWIETEN *Commentaria in eosdem,* Paris, 1745, in Quarto. Et alii passim.

M E M O R A N D U M.

The *French* Book was also published by Privilege of the King of *France*, and Doctor CHOMEL had a Patent for the Publication for three Years; which may be seen at the End of the Treatise, to which I refer the Reader, not thinking it of any Consequence to translate it.

I have now finished the Design I had in hand, and shall only trouble the Reader with two or three Cases, relative to the Subject of this Book, which I attended myself, and are as follow, *viz.*

N. T.

THE



T H E

F I R S T C A S E.

ON the Tenth Day of *November*, 1751, a Lady of about forty-fix Years of Age, and but an indifferent Habit of Body, being very subject to *faint Sweats*, and to have some rash-like Spots frequently appear upon her Skin, whose *Menses* had left her for some Time, was taken ill, and complained of her Throat being very sore, and that she felt a Pain all down the right Side of her Head and Neck: Her Friends had (*previous to my coming*) applied a Vescatory to the *Clavicle*, and a Plaister of *Theraica Androm.* to the Side of her Neck.

When I came to her, I found her extremely low, yet feverish: She acquainted me, she had had a bad Night, and complained of her *Throat* being very painful: The Appearance of the *Throat* was white and shining about the *Tonsils*, and her Voice

somewhat altered. I ordered her a Draught¹ which she was to take immediately, and to repeat in six Hours after, which she did, and again at Bed-time, with the Addition of twelve Drops of the *Tinctura Thebaica*.

On the next Day, I found her considerably better, and directed a Continuance of the Draughts, adding also to each of them, six Grains of *Lapis Contrayervæ*. At Night she was much better; the Water *nebulated*, and tended to deposit a laudable *Hypostasis*. Her Pains were easier, and she had some Inclination to Food.

On the Twelfth, finding her still mending, I only desired a Repetition of the Draught twice.

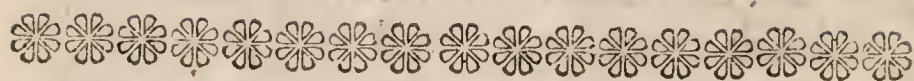
On the Thirteenth, she was not so well, had had a Purging in the Night, and was
very

¹ *R. Aq. Alex. Simp. ℥i Spir. ʒss. Succ. Limon. ʒss. Sal. C. C. Vol. gr. v. Absynth. xv. Pul. e Chel. Canc. gr. xij Syr. Croci ℥i statim, & post sex Horas sumendus. At Night the Draught was repeated with Tinc. Theb. gutt. xij. Eleventh a great deal better, and the Draught was again thrice repeated, with the Addition of Lap. Contrayerv. gr. vi.*

very low spirited, which induced me to give her the underwritten Medicine ².

Which agreed very well with her, and by the Continuance of the *saline Draught*, she got perfectly well in a short Time without Bleeding, which, considering the Nature of her sore Throat (which emulated, tho' slightly, the *Angina maligna*) and the continued Lowness of her Pulse, I thought extremely improper, nor would I, notwithstanding she had some Pain in her *Throat*, consent to the Solicitation of her Friends, either as to Bleeding or Purgings. The Gargle she used was Barley-water, with Syrup of Mulberries. She got well.

² R. Pul. Rhei. gr. xij. Eleet. è Scord. cum op. ℥ss. Pul. Croci gr. iij. Tinct. fætidæ gutt. xij. Sp. Lav. C. gutt. xxx. Aq. Menthæ Simp. ℥i Ejusdem Piperit. ℥ss. m. f. haustus mane diluculo sumendus, super dormiendo.



T H E

S E C O N D C A S E.

THE same Lady (as it happened) upon the sixth of *March*, 1753, sent for me again, complaining of a sore *Throat*: She was very low spirited and hysterical. Her *Throat* had much the same Appearance, but worse than she was before: She was scarce able to open her Mouth, so as for me to see far into her *Throat*, and her Voice was much altered. I ordered her a Cordial Draught: to be taken directly, and at Night, finding her still lower, and her *Throat* worse, I ordered a Blister to the Side of her Neck, between the Shoulders, and the Inside of that Arm, on which her

Throat

R. *Aq. Alex. Simp.* ℥i *Bryoniae C.* ℥fs.
Confect. Card. ℥fs. *Syr. Cro.* ℥i. m. f. *haust*
statim sumend. Afternoon much the same.
Applicet. Vesicat. Brach. Intern. Dorso &
Later. Colli.

Gangrenous sore Throats. 121

Throat was worst (which was, I think, the left) and the following Cardiac Draught to be taken at Bed-time, and the next Morning repeated ².

On the Seventh I found her much better; her *Throat* had well nigh choaked her (notwithstanding the *Revulsion* of the Humour caused by the Blisters) in the Night; but it broke by the Force of Coughing; and, as I was informed, discharged large Quantities of purulent Matter. I still kept in the invigorating Method ³, nor would I consent to let her lose any Blood either by *Venesection*, *Cupping*, or *Leeches*.

On the Eighth I ordered a Repetition, and so on till the Eleventh. Then she complained of bad Stools, had four Eructations, and Gripings in the Belly, for which I directed a Bolus ⁴ to be taken immediately,

² ℞. Aq. Alex. Sim. ℥i Bryoniae C. ℥iij. Confect. Cardiac gr. xxv. Syr. Croc. ℥i. Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iij. m. f. haust. b. s. sumend, & manè repet. sine T. T.

³ ℞. Aq. Alex. Simp. ℥iss Castorii ℥ss. Castor. Russ. gr. vi. Confect. Card. gr. xxv. Syr. Cro. ℥i m. f. haust. sing. sext. hor. sumend.

⁴ ℞. Pul. Rhæi. gr. xiv. Elect è Scordio cum op. ℥ss. Ol. Cinnam. gutt. ij. Syr. Z. Z. q. s. f. Bolus statim sumend.

mediately, and afterwards on the Twelfth to go on with the Draughts.

On the Thirteenth, she still continued exceeding low, and had lost her Appetite. I then altered her Draught for something still more Cardiac, viz ⁵.

From the Fourteenth to the Twenty-first, she continued this Method Morning and Evening, being still weak and unable to go about the Room, and for her want of Appetite, I directed her to take forty Drops of the *Tinctura Amara, P. L.* every Morning at Eleven o' Clock, in a Glass of Mountain and Water. *p. æ.*

On the Twenty-second, the Bowels continued still painful, and so I directed the Bolus again to be repeated: It stayed with her twenty-four Hours, and then operated twice; and on the Twenty-fourth she had six Stools more, for which at Night she took this Draught ⁶.

On

⁵ *R. Aq. Cinnam. ten. ℥iss ejusd. Sp. ℥ss. Pul. Contrayer. ℥ss. Confect. Alkermes ℥i Sp. Lavend. C. gutt. xxx. Syr. Croci ℥i. m. f. haust. statim & H. S. & deinde sing 8vis. kor. sumend.*

⁶ *R. Aq. Menthae Simp. ℥iss ejusd. Sp. ℥ss. Confect. Cardiac. ℥i. T. Theb. gutt. xij. Syr. Simp. ℥i. m. f. haust. h. s. sumend.*

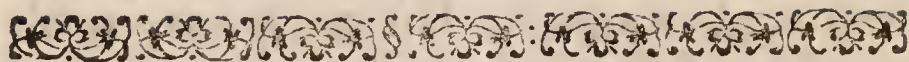
On the Twenty-sixth, she seemed pretty well in all Respects, but being very weak and low, I directed for her the following Pills ⁷, by which, being continued for some Time, she entirely recovered.

REFLECTION.

Had this Patient been bled in this Case, it might have proved of very bad Consequence, by weakening her already much-reduced Strength, and drawing back the Humours (tending to a Suppuration) into the Mass of Blood, which might have so affected it, as to have rendered Nature incapable of getting rid of that burthensome Matter, which she was endeavouring at by the *Throat*; but the Application of the Blister on the one hand, by its revulsive Power, prevented the *Imposthume* or *Ulcer* from choaking the Patient, and the invigorating Method on the other, help'd Nature in her Design.

THE

⁷ R^x. Pil. Gummos P: L. ʒij. Opobalsam. gutt. xij. Sal. C. C. Vol. Castor Russ. anà gr. vi. f. Pil. s. a. N^o. 24. Cap. ij. o: m. super-b^o. haust. vini albi. aquæ puræ. p. æ. Secetur Fontinel genu.



T H E

T H I R D C A S E.

A Lady of about twenty-eight Years of Age, was taken the 12th of *February*, 1753, with a sore *Throat*, which she received by Inspiration of foul Air, in a Room where three of her Children were ill, (and on whom I attended at the same Time) one with a violent Fever, wherein she was swelled even almost to a Blackness: The others had the *Measles*.

The Complaints of this Patient were a sore *Throat*, a quick and feverish *Pulse*, great Pain in her *Back*, and at the same time the *fluor albus* to a great Degree, *Shiverings*, succeeded by a Fever which was relieved by Sweatings. I ordered a Draught ¹ to be taken, with a Gargarism
to

¹ R. Aq. Alex. Simp. ℥i. è Cort. Aurant. Amar. Sp. ℥ss. Sal. Absynth. ℥i Succ. Limon. ℥ss. ꝯ C. ℥ss. Sal. Prunell. gr. v. Syr. Bals. ℥i. T. Theb. gutt. iiij. m. f. haust. b. s. sumend. & deinde sing. sext. hor.

to be frequently used, made of Vinegar, Honey, and Barley-water.

On the Thirteenth, I ordered her a culinary Clyster, she having had no Stool, little Rest, *Throat* worse, and her Tongue brownish. At Night I directed the Draught to be repeated after the Operation of the Clyster, and twice more at the Distance of six Hours.

On the Fourteenth the *fluor albus* remained, which she had had for some Months, her Pulse very low, a great Spitting of very strong viscid Phlegm of the Colour of Pot-ashes, and her *Throat* very white about the *Tonsils*; and she complained, that it seemed to her to be very low down in the *Throat*: She took a Draught somewhat *Cardiac* every eight Hours ².

On the Fifteenth (she having had a very bad Night from the Fourteenth to the Fifteenth, and delirious;) I ordered a large Blister to be applied between the Shoulders, and to go on with the Draught above prescribed. At Night she took the following Draught, *viz.* ³

On

² ℞. Aq. Puleg. ℥i. Alex. Sp. cum acet. ℥ss. ℞ gr. xij. Confect. Card. ℞ss. Sal. Absynth. ℥i. Succ. Limon ℥ss. Syr. Croci ℥i. sing. hor. octav.

³ ℞. Sper. Cæt. cum q. s. vitel. ov Sol ℥i. Puleg. ℥ijss. Syr. Bals. ℥ij Tinc. T. gutt. vi.

On the Sixteenth, she repeated the *Haust. cum Confect. Card. horâ quartâ p. m.* and the *Haust. cum Sper. Cæt. mediâ note*; and on the Seventeenth she repeated *haust. nocturn.*

On the Eighteenth and Nineteenth the *Menses* came down pretty much, and it was not the common Period; nor did she expect them for a Fortnight: The Blister inflamed to a great Degree, (even to a Degree of Uneasiness which she could not bear, nor as a Remedy any thing but the *Linimentum Album* to be applied to it, or a thin Lotion of *Ol. Amygd. D. & Sper. Cæt. in Lotione ten. Redact.* And even with only that healing Application it kept running a whole Week, with a good deal of Pain, yet the Eyes grew more bright, the Soreness and glutinous Spitting by Degrees abated;) but immediately, upon drawing, took off the Spitting and burning Sensation in the *Throat*: It drew excessively, and must have caused a great Revulsion of the morbid Matter from the internal to the external Parts; besides it must be observed, before I could get her to consent to the Application of the Blister, the Phlegm almost choaked her, and she voided by Spitting to the Value of a Quart of thick glutinous *Phlegm* like Flummery.

There

There were also, previous to the Blister on the Back, two applied behind the Ears, but they did no Service, any more than a Plaister of *Theriac. Androm.* which had been applied under the Chin before I saw her.

On the Twenty-first the Flux of the *Menses* being over, I ordered her to take the following Draught⁴; and on the Twenty-second, in order to recruit her Strength, which was much reduced, I directed the Asses Milk for her, by which in some time she recovered.

R E F L E C T I O N.

Now in this Case, there was not only a sore *Throat* caused by contagious Inspiration, but also the *fluor albus*, (or as some call it the *Gonorrhœa non virulenta*) which had lasted for a long time upon the Patient, and greatly weakened her Strength, and impoverished her Blood; so that here were two strong Indications against Bleeding, even tho' she was delirious. But it must be observed, that *Deliriums* which attend Disorders

⁴ R̄. *Rhubarb* ʒss. *Macis Sem.* *Card. Min.* ʒss. anà *Coq. in q. s. Aq. font. ad* ʒiij. *Colatur Adde. Sal. Mirab. Gläub. Mannæ opt. anà* ʒij. *f. Potio cras mane sumend.*

Disorders of *Inanition*, or nervous low Fevers, are never relieved by Bleedings, as those are which happen in Fevers of the inflammatory kind, and to Persons of a sanguine and phletoric State of Body.

It may be further observed here, that none of these Patients had any Discharge of filmy Membranes from the Ulcers, as in the gangrenous sore *Throat*, described by Dr. CHOMEL; but that might be because every one of these Cases happened in the cold Season, viz. *February, March, and November*, which had they not, they might have been attended with more violent Symptoms, and a more fatal Success, and might also have bore a greater Similitude to those mentioned by Dr. CHOMEL and FOTHERGILL.

In this Case, the Eyes and Swelling of the Face were like an *Erysipelas*, but abated by the drawing of the Blister.

Those who are willing to know more of this Distemper, may compare with it the Account published in *December, 1748*, by Dr. FOTHERGILL, a Physician in *London*, who wrote his Treatise on account of this contagious Distemper having about that Time raged pretty epidemically in this City, and several Parts of the Nation.

Compendium Obstetricii:

O R, A

S M A L L T R A C T

O N T H E

Formation of the FOETUS,

A N D T H E

PRACTICE of MIDWIFRY.

By N. TORRIANO, M. D.

*Non celata est vis mea tibi, ex quo factus sum in
abdito, artificiosè confectus, velut in imis parti-
bus terræ.*

*Massam meam vident oculi tui, & in libro tuo hæc
omnia scripta sunt; ex quibus diebus formabantur,
quum nondum ullum ex eis exstaret.*

Pfalm cxxxix. Ver. 15, 16.

L O N D O N:

Printed for E. COMYNS, under the Royal-
Exchange; and J. ROBINSON, in Ludgate-
Street. M D C C L I I I.



A SMALL
T R A C T

O N T H E

Formation of the FOETUS, &c.

HAD MAN continued in that *Innocence* in which he was created, and had he not yielded to the Abuse of his *permitted* LIBERTY ; how glorious would his Life have been upon Earth, when wanted Food need not have been procured by tedious Labours, and when no Tillage was necessary to the plentiful Productions of the then fertile Earth.

But alas ! that blessed Age lasted not long, when *Purity* of Life, and *Integrity* of Heart, were sufficient Barriers to Man from Fear and Punishment. Short was the Time, when he was *absolutely* ignorant
A 2 of

4 *A small Tract on the*

of what *Pain* and *Diseases* were, when a found Mind was the constant Inhabitant of as found a Body.

For soon, too soon, was there an Alteration made in both, and then how changed was Man, and still how changed remains from what he was. Now is he driven from his delightful Habitation, and instead of perfect and enduring Health, is rendered liable to every ill fabled to be included in *Pandora's Box*: *Death* now creeps on apace, and enters into every Part of Nature: Nor is there *now* for Man any Pleasure or Procurement whatsoever without Labour to be had: *Now*, to a short-enduring *Spring*, succeed the Heats of *Summer*, the Uncertainties of *Autumn*, and the Chills of *Winter*; and every diversified Season brings on its *Group* of Disorders, every Climate has its *endemic* or peculiar Diseases.

The Formation of Man seems to be the joyful work of Nature, whilst its Destruction, by Disease, resembles the Pleasure of a cruel Step-mother: For scarcely does he draw his Breath, but he meets with a thousand Things to molest and trouble him, and every succeeding Age is liable to their Increase; whilst every *Season*, every
Kingdom,

Kingdom, every Part of our *Frame* is subject to numberleſs *Difeaſes*.

Adeo verum eſt, totum eſſe Hominem à Naturâ Morbum.

But there ſeems yet to WOMEN, (*the deſigned Preservers* of our Species) a ſtrange Inequality of deſtined Diſorders, and a thouſand *Difeaſes* peculiar to their *Frame* and *Conſtitution*, and that too in conſequence of their becoming Mothers¹; beſides all thoſe to which they are equally liable as Men are: Nor is their laborious Task leſs, whiſt we are obliged to them for their tender Care of the infantile Age; a Labour this! to which few of us would quietly ſubmit: For where's the Man who would patiently lead the weak and tottering Infant, and by the ſlow Degrees of its Progreſſion, form to himſelf the pleaſing Hopes the tender Mother does of its Perfection, for which no Thanks are a ſufficient Recompence.

But this is not all; for Experience ſhews us, and Holy Writ confirms it, that (without detracting from ourſelves) they are endued with many *peculiar* Excellencies of

¹ Poſtquam gravida eſt fœmina, plurimis afficitur malis ex ſolâ gravidatate oriundis. *Boerb. Aph.* 1293.

their own. They vie with Men in many of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, and exceed them in the *Softness*, the *Sweetness*, and *Spirit* of their Conversation; whilst they are moulded as it were for Love, and for renewing the continually-decaying State of Man.

Tho' the first Fountain of our Misery was a *Woman*, yet how greatly have her Descendants atoned for it, by those most bitter Punishments, to which they are subjected from their peculiar Frame.

For all the Parts designed by Nature, *ad Menstruationem, Conceptum, Graviditatem, Partum, Puerperium, Lactantionem*, subject them to many Disorders, to which Men cannot be liable: To them *Inceptio Menstruationis* is often very painful, nor less so in its Retreat: For as HIPPOCRATES² observes, there is not one in a Thousand, that has not at that Time an attending or symptomatic Fever; and when at any Time they are seized with any common Disorder, to which Men are also liable, how does the Intervention of some of their

² Menstruis abundantibus Morbi eveniunt, & subsistentibus accidunt ab utero Morbi. *Hip. Aph. Lib. v. N^o. 57. Idem, Lib. v. N^o. 30. ait, Mulierem utero gerentem Morbo quopiam acuto corripit lethali.*

peculiar Diseases militate against them, and make them more likely to succumb.

Seeing this then, we are led by *Gratitude*, as well as the common Considerations of *Humanity*, to study for their Help and Assistance, and amongst their other various Diseases, to reflect on those which accompany their Deliveries, and are not the least considerable.

And as there is no Part of Nature more ordinarily liable to decay than Mankind are, so there is no Work more useful than to consider of and investigate those Disorders to which we are obnoxious, not less whilst in the dark Mansions of the Mother's Womb, than when we are exposed to Light, as also those to which she is no less liable, during the Time of uterine Gestation, and the actual Scene of Child-birth, in order to be able to give Assistance to both.

As the CREATION in general is an *ample Field*, a Field too *vast* and *copious* for our Penetration, too *deep* an *Ocean* for us to fathom, too *great* a *Height* for us to *soar* up to ; so in the *whole* of NATURE's Works, there is none exceeds that Branch of it, the Formation of Man : In order therefore to the doing all in my Power, to shew my Sense of this great Work of God, I have chosen that for the Subject of my present

8. *A small Tract on the*

little Tract ; wherein, (as the whole Subject in all its Parts has been very learnedly and ingeniously treated by many Authors in different Languages, but lately in our own by that great Practitioner Dr. SMELLIE) I shall only give such an Idea of my Thoughts hereupon, as shall easily come within the Compass of this small Work ; and shall run into no prolix Disquisition, any further than is absolutely necessary to discover my Sentiment of the Subject on which I treat. In order to which, I shall first recite the *Progress* of Nature herein, in the *Sperm*, the *menstrual Blood*, the *Womb*, and the Contents thereof, which contribute to the Formation of the Child ; as the *Funis*, the *Placenta*, with its *Amnion* and *Chorion*, and *Allantoides* ; the *Waters* contained in them, their Exclusion and consequent Purgation called *Lochia*, the Flux of the *Milk* ; the *Meconium* of the Child, the Causes of Abortion, both *internal* and *external*, in the different Times of uterine Gestation, and lastly the Causes of Labour itself ; hoping my Errors will be candidly overlooked, and my weak and impotent Endeavours generously accepted of.

I shall purposely wave any particular Description of the *Partes Generationis*, because

Formation of the Fœtus.

9

cause I would omit every Thing that might convey the least Thought of Indecency.

Fas est in occulto facere, quod nefas est palam dicere.

And first, we seem in our Natures to be partly *Vegetable*, and partly *Animal*; created, as we are informed, of the Dust of the Earth, which, by Change of Position, and the different Modification of Matter, seems to be the Cause, (*or to us the apparent Cause*) why we are in such a particular Frame; for I believe that *Monsters* only come by some Pressure, occasioned by Frights of the *Mother*, whereby the Parts of the Child are by that Pressure differently situated, and whilst in that *soft* State, in consequence differently modified, and unequally proportioned, for want of an equable Circulation; since, I conceive, a *monstrous* Production never occurs, after once the *Offification* is perfected. Now as to the Origin of the *Sperm*, it seems to be an *Illimination* of the finest Parts of all the corporeal Secretions, which by Nature is concocted, and by particular Vessels absorbed and retained, in order to be so commixed by the different Sexes, as thereby to produce an Animal of the same constituent

constituent Parts as the Parent : And in this Male Sperm, I apprehend there is every distinct Part of the human Frame accurately delineated, or existing rather, as in the Seed of a Plant, which may be discerned by microscopic Observation, as I have been informed, tho' I do not know it by Experience ; and this *Sperm* being placed in the Matrix of the Female, and receiving from her a proper Nidus, Ovum, or Sacculus (which descends into the Womb from the Ovaria by the reversed *peristaltic* Motion of the Fallopian Tubes, and is taken up by the *Fimbriæ* or *Fringes* thereof called *Morsus Diaboli*,) is then thereby nourished, and by Degrees becomes capable of receiving that *animating* Spirit, to which it owes its Motion. Hence also it appears, that till this Vivification happens, (which may be sometimes sooner, and sometimes later, as the Child or Mother's Strength are, for some Women quicken sooner than others) it is a Vegetable ; and then afterwards, when its Motions may be called its own, by a kind of Command (not *à ratione*) of the animal Spirits, which seem to be the Source of Motion, it then becomes an Animal, and stands in Need of more Nourishment, which, how it receives, is the next Part
of

of my Consideration. Some Authors alledge, that there are small Papillæ or Teats in the Womb, which the Child sucks : but that I apprehend cannot be, by reason of the Intervention of the Membrane, through which they must have been inserted ; whereas they (especially the *Amnion*) are found excessive smooth, and to have no Apertures at all.

Others again suppose, this Nourishment to have been *entirely* from the Liquors of the *Amnion*, and some *only* from the circulated Blood through the *Placenta* and *funis umbilicalis*, going from the Mother and Child.

EPICURUS and DEMOCRITUS, as PLUTARCH tells us, were of this Opinion. *Vide Plut. de Placitis Philosophor. Lib. 5. C. 16.* This same Author, in the same Chapter, mentions the *Stoics* being of the Opinion, of its nourishing only by the *Funis*. Of the same Opinion also was ANDREAS LAURENTIUS, & FABRICIUS *ab Aquapendente*.

Others again alledge, and with seemingly the best Reason, that it is partly from one, and partly from the other, which seems supported pretty well by Facts : For if, on the one hand, by any Accident, a Pressure is made on the *Funis*, so as entirely

tirely to stop the Circulation, the Child generally (I may say always) dies, unless it happen only for a Moment, in Time of Delivery; and the Liquor of the *Amnios* (as it will boil into a tolerable Consistency) seems on the other hand, as if it was designed nutritiously by Nature to assist the Child, either by Suction or Absorption.

But there may be another Reason for the Thickness of these Waters, *viz.* that they may bear the Weight of the Child better, than if they were more limpid; in the same manner as Sea-water will bear a greater Pressure than fresh Water will, and Water which is salted will bear an Egg, which would sink to the Bottom in Water entirely fresh.

Again, if there is a Circumvolution of the String round the Neck or Body; or if, as it sometimes happens (tho' not often) that the Child's Motion ties a *Knot* in the *Funis*, so as that the Circulation is somewhat impeded, tho' not entirely lost; for if it is, it dies, as in the other Case; here perhaps the Liquor *Amnii* may help such Deficiency, and the Child may be preserved, tho' it has not that plentiful Flow of Blood through the umbilical Chord, as if there were no Obstruction. This twofold Nourishment is supposed by HIPPOCRATES and
HARVEY

HARVEY in *Acetabul. Uteri*, one of whom calls it *Materia Nutricatus*.

These Liquors are by some supposed excrementitious (from the Child) which if they were, would increase as the Child increased, whilst there was no Evacuation for them, which is plain they do not, but rather lessen, the nearer the Woman is to Parturition.

The Opinion of the funical Nourishment is also defensible from another Circumstance, viz. that in case of only a partial Separation of the *Placenta* from the Womb, a Flooding ensues, and the Child is starved, unless it can be stopt by Rest, by Opiates, Bleeding, or Astringents³.

Hence I think, we may reasonably conjecture, that as the Liquor of the *Amnios* will not of itself alone preserve the Child's Life, in case of such a Separation of the *Placenta* from the Womb, its chief Nourishment is most probable to be from the Mother, by means of the *Placenta* and *Funis umbilicalis*, tho' perhaps not all.

Nature seems to inform us herein also, by the Stopping of the *Catamœnia* or menstrual *Flux*, immediately after Conception;

³ Remedia, quies animi, corporisque, aër frigidus modicè, venæ sectio, adstringentia, opiata. BOERH. Aph. 1307.

because

men ⁶ will have a Discharge of Blood for many Months, and yet be very well, and go out their Times, but then they are generally very strong Women; and this Discharge is not from the *Fundus uteri*, but from the vaginal Vessels.

The Womb is situated below the *Vesica-Urinaria*, and above the *Rectum* or strait Gut, and joined to both, which by the Increase of the Child's Magnitude, and consequent Extension and Pressure of the Womb on those Parts, often causes Obstructions of Urine, and a costive Habit of Body: Its Form *unimpregnated*, is in the Shape of a *Pear* or *Cucurbit*, or a *Florence Flask* flatted; as it gradually increases, it becomes above the Neck ablately Spheroidical in its Shape: In further Months of Pregnancy, it becomes more circular and orbic, its Neck shortening by Degrees, till at last it becomes almost entirely *Spherical*; at which Time, by the Weight of its Contents, it lodges itself on the *Ossa Iliæ*, or Wings of the *Pelvis*, as on a resting Place; and the Increase of its Bulk causes it to press upon the Intestines,

⁶ *Vide* DAVENTER, who mentions one who had her *Menses* all the Time of uterine Gestation, and another who never had them, but when pregnant. See also ASTRUC's *Diseases of Women*.

Liver, Lungs, and Diaphragma, so as to cause Shortness of Breath, Vomiting, &c. The Neck before Pregnancy is of a considerable Length, with a kind of Slit, which, as is observed, resembles the Mouth of a Tench Fish, and therefore is called *Os Tinæ*; though MAURICEAU compares it to the Mouth of a young Puppy. By Degrees, as the Waters and Child increase, the Length of the Neck is lessened, till at last, in the ninth Month of uterine Gestation, it becomes quite pulpy, soft, and very thin. The Womb is entirely smooth in its inward Surface, (tho' including many Vessels between its outward and inward Surfaces) except in the *Vagina*, in which, (in Women who have not had Labours, or many Children) there are *Rugæ* or *Plicæ* to be found, like the *Palate* of an Ox.

I can't help here making one Remark on the Opinion delivered by our great Schoolmaster HIPPOCRATES, who says, that the Female *Uterus* is divided (as it were) into *Cells*, the Right for *Boys*, the Left for *Girls*, and the Middlemost for *Hermaphrodites*. This Mistake must have arisen from the Ancients not having had an Opportunity of dissecting the human Body in his Time: Nor had they any other Method of Delivery, in *preternatural* Cases,

men ⁶ will have a Discharge of Blood for many Months, and yet be very well, and go out their Times, but then they are generally very strong Women; and this Discharge is not from the *Fundus uteri*, but from the vaginal Vessels.

The Womb is situated below the *Vesica-Urinaria*, and above the *Rectum* or strait Gut, and joined to both, which by the Increase of the Child's Magnitude, and consequent Extension and Pressure of the Womb on those Parts, often causes Obstructions of Urine, and a costive Habit of Body: Its Form *unimpregnated*, is in the Shape of a Pear or Cucurbit, or a Florence Flask flattened; as it gradually increases, it becomes above the Neck ablately Spheroidical in its Shape: In further Months of Pregnancy, it becomes more circular and orbific, its Neck shortening by Degrees, till at last it becomes almost entirely *Spherical*; at which Time, by the Weight of its Contents, it lodges itself on the *Ossa Iliæ*, or Wings of the *Pelvis*, as on a resting Place; and the Increase of its Bulk causes it to press upon the Intestines,

⁶ *Vide* DAVENTER, who mentions one who had her *Menses* all the Time of uterine Gestation, and another who never had them, but when pregnant. See also ASTRUC's *Diseases of Women*,

Liver,

Liver, Lungs, and Diaphragma, so as to cause Shortness of Breath, Vomiting, &c. The Neck before Pregnancy is of a considerable Length, with a kind of Slit, which, as is observed, resembles the Mouth of a Tench Fish, and therefore is called *Os Tinæ*; though MAURICEAU compares it to the Mouth of a young Puppy. By Degrees, as the Waters and Child increase, the Length of the Neck is lessened, till at last, in the ninth Month of uterine Gestation, it becomes quite pulpy, soft, and very thin. The Womb is entirely smooth in its inward Surface, (tho' including many Vessels between its outward and inward Surfaces) except in the *Vagina*, in which, (in Women who have not had Labours, or many Children) there are *Rugæ* or *Plicæ* to be found, like the *Palate* of an Ox.

I can't help here making one Remark on the Opinion delivered by our great Schoolmaster HIPPOCRATES, who says, that the Female *Uterus* is divided (as it were) into *Cells*, the Right for *Boys*, the Left for *Girls*, and the Middlemost for *Hermaphrodites*. This Mistake must have arisen from the Ancients not having had an Opportunity of dissecting the human Body in his Time: Nor had they any other Method of Delivery, in *preternatural* Cases,

but that of *Instruments* : They never turned Children ; but where they did not use the CÆSAREAN OPERATION, their only Resource was to *Knives, Extractors, Specula Matricis, &c.* so that by this Means they had not all the Methods of Information, which the *Practitioners* of later Ages have had, tho' even the CÆSAREAN OPERATION itself might have convinced him, or examining the *Secundines* after Extraction.

Some Authors alledge, that the Womb grows thinner ⁷, others that it grows thicker in uterine Gestation, as it extends ⁸. But the best Opinion (I humbly conceive) is, that it remains always of the same Thickness, which, if true, must be from the Abundance of Blood or other Humours with which it is supplied by the *Iliac* or *Hypogastic Arteries* and *Veins* filling the *Vessels* of the *Uterus* (which are innumerable and of all Directions, *Longitudinal, Spiral, Conical, and Traverse*, or rather like a Ball of Thread) in order to assist its Contraction after Delivery, in Proportion as it is dilated and increased in Bulk : And after Delivery, as these Humours evacuate, it reassumes its former Size and

⁷ MAURICEAU & FABRICIUS, p. 97. fol. edit. cap. IX.

⁸ DAVENTER'S.

Situation, without any Diminution or Increase of its natural Thickness, and the Neck also resumes its former Length and Rigidity in time, tho' never quite so much as in a Virgin State.

The *Lochia* which flow after Child-birth, at their first Discharge, are very florid, and in a large Quantity, and then lessen in both those Respects, and become at last ferous and discoloured *, and are more or less plentiful, as the Women are laborious or sedentary, or of a lax or firm State of Solids. The Waters contained in the Womb (which seem to be a lymphatic Exusion through the Vessels, that pass through the *Placenta*, and terminate in the Membranes) are also different in different Women, are larger in Quantity, in Proportion to the Distance from *Parturition*, and if boil'd will coagulate, which seems to offer to us a Conjecture, that they are *nutritious*, and may be taken in by the Mouth of the Child, as Part of its Food. And hence (as I before observed) may serve as a Reason, in case of a small Separation of the *Placenta*, why the Child is not entirely deprived of Food, till proper Medicines restore the Adhesion.

The *Funis* contains two Arteries and one Vein, though some think the contrary,

B 2

* Like the Waters in which Flesh has been washed.

trary, (*viz.* two Veins and one Artery) and has *Nodes* or *Glands* in it, which perhaps may secrete or prove Receptacles for some Humours, which would be prejudicial. There is an *idle* Opinion, formed in regard to the Number of these *Nodes*, and also their *Colour*, but both very unworthy Notice.

The *Chorion* is the outward thickish Membrane, to which closely adheres the *Amnion*, or, as some call it, the *Charta-Virginea*, and with which the *Fœtus* in the Womb is more immediately covered; it is very transparent, has no Blood-vessels, and is whiter and thinner than the *Chorion*; tho' this Opinion (in regard to the Blood-vessels) I can hardly deliver as a Certainty, because in a Case I once saw (where I had a pretty good Opportunity to examine) there *seemed to be* inosculating Vessels between the *Chorion* and *Amnion*; and yet, (as I have endeavoured to separate them after Delivery) I never could observe this, nor could I ever find the *Allantoides*: The Reason of this Appearance of the Blood-vessels must be that the Subject died in Child-bed, or some other sudden Way; so that the Womb, and all its Contents, were entirely whole, and the Child in it at the full Time, which gave the Opportunity

tunity of seeing these Inosculations, which cannot be when the *Secundines* are excluded by Delivery, because in such Case the Vessels of the *Chorion* and *Amnios* (immensely small) are soon emptied, and then cannot be discerned, or at least not so easily, as when rendered turgid by Contents.

As to the *Allantois*, it never was existing in the human Species ⁹ to Appearance; for if it did exist, it would naturally be of a Consistency and Strength sufficient to contain and bear the Pungency of the Urine, for which Purpose it is alleged to be designed by those who maintain its Existence; and if it was of such a Consistency, it would necessarily be apparent to the Sight: Nor is there (in my Opinion) any more Reason why a Child should urine *in Utero*, than that it should exclude *in Utero* the *Fæces Alvinæ*, which it never does, as BOERHAAVE asserts (and most subscribe to his Opinion herein) whilst alive in the Womb, unless sometimes in Labour, where the Breech presents (tho' not often) by the strong and violent Contraction of the *Uterus*, which is superior in its Force to the Resistance of the *Sphincter Ani* of the Child, tho' this Exclusion

⁹ HEISTER, in *French*. CHESELDEN'S *Anatomy*.

often gives room to suspect the Child is dead. In this Observation on the *Allantois*, I am supported by HEISTER and others, who deny its Existence.

The Exclusion of the Waters happens differently; sometimes the Membranes are so thick, that (when full of Waters) they are protruded beyond the *Os Externum*, and by their own Force (as I myself have found in Deliveries) open the Passage of the *Vagina*, sufficiently to give Way for the Exclusion of the *Fætus*; at other Times they break, and the Waters come off dripping by Degrees, and after giving a kind of BULGE cease, till new Labour Pains come on, and give them a *second* Evacuation, which *second* Evacuation some have supposed to be from the including *Allantoides*, and to have been urinous, which I apprehend to be a wrong Conjecture; because, I suppose, they only stop at first by the Child's filling up the Cavity of the Brim of the *Pelvis* between the Pains; and that on the Return of them, by a second and more forcible Contraction of the Womb, the Waters exsude again, and so on, till all are evacuated; which I am the more led to think, by reason of a large Quantity of coagulated Blood, which (where there has been a latent Flooding, which
was

was not perceptible but by the Pulse) has been found to follow after this Discharge, and which would not have been coagulated, had it had free Passage during Labour. Sometimes the Waters and Membranes will come out, and hang like a Bag between the Legs, and be so strong and firm, as to receive almost all the Waters and yet not break; and in such Case the Womb is left dry and empty of them, in the same manner, as if they had run off by breaking too soon; and Labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious.

What I mean by a latent or inapparent Flooding, is that Flooding which does not appear outwardly, by reason that the Largeness of the Child stops its Evacuation; and yet (in this Case, as the *Placenta* must be either in part or in whole separated from the Womb, the Woman may languish, and generally or frequently dies under the Midwife's Hands, immediately after (and sometimes before) the Extraction of the *Fœtus*.

Another Reason to support my Conjecture in regard to the *Waters* is, that in case the *Membranes* break, the Waters all run off, if the Child is situated in any *preternatural* Position, the Womb becomes dry, and the labour very laborious, both to the

Woman and to the *Accoucheur*, who in such Case will find it very difficult to turn the Child; by reason of the great Contraction of the Womb; especially if the Waters have been long off, and no Flooding to help in their room, which is a Help, tho' one not much to be wished for.

A third Confirmation I would offer is, that as the proportionate Weight of the Child to the Waters is as 12 to 13, so it is pretty easy in a wrong Situation, where the Waters are not broke, to introduce the Hand, by pricking the Membranes, and stopping the Waters by the Arm, and by that Means the Child will be pretty easily moved and returned, so as to bring it by the Feet, where the *Pelvis* is tolerably large or sizeable.

This leads me to give some Account of the *Pelvis*, which is greatly wider in Women than in Men, as may be seen by cadaverous Inspection. It consists of several Bones: Part of the lower *Vertebræ* of the *Back-bone* or *Spine* makes the back Part, to which the *Os Sacrum* is immediately joined underneath, and to that is annexed below the *Os Coccygis*, which consists of three or four Joints, which are rather *cartilaginous* than *bony*.

On the Sides it contains at its upper Part the *Ossa Iliæ*, and at its lower the
Ischia,

Ischia, and in the Front the *Os Pubis*; which tho' in Children these are divided, yet in Puberty they are so joined as to form but one (as it were) which is called the *Os Innominatum*, which is connected together by several Ligaments. In a well formed and undistorted *Pelvis*, the Width thereof at the upper Part of the Brim is from Side to Side $5\frac{1}{4}$ Inches, from Back to Front $4\frac{1}{4}$ Inches, from the Top to the Bottom it is 6 Inches: When the *Coccyx* is pressed back, it is then $5\frac{1}{4}$ from Back to Front, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ from Side to Side at the Bottom-part, or an Inch less when it is not. The Depth at the *Ischium* is four Inches, and at the *Pubes* 2 Inches deep: The inward Curvature of the *Coccyx* is for supporting the Child in some Measure.

Now the Necessity of this Formation (as Mr. OULD of *Dublin* has very ingeniously observed) is in order to give the easier Exclusion to the *Fœtus* in Birth; for the Child when it first presses into the *Pelvis*, its *Forehead* is toward one of the *Ossa Iliæ*, and the *Occiput* or *Hind-head* to the opposite one; and as the Labour goes on, it (being uneasy) strives to turn itself, so as that the *Forehead* may be towards the *Os Sacrum*, and the *Occiput* towards the *Os Pubis*, whereby the broad Part of the *Head* is

is by this means turned to the broad Part of the *Pelvis*, and the *narrow* to the *narrow* Part thereof, which is a good Direction for the Use of the *Forceps* in Deliveries.

The Womb is situated in the Middle of this *Pelvis* or *Basin*, and when unimpregnated, is in a right Line from the *Navel* to the *Pudendum*; but in uterine Gestation, by reason of the Extension of the *Belly*, is in the Midway between *that* and the *Scrobiculum cordis*.

The Causes of Abortion are either *internal* or *external*: The internal Causes may happen either from a Disease in, or Death of the Child. That cannot be always known: It may be consequential from some acute Disease happening to the Mother, while with Child. The external Causes are many, such as a *Fall*, a *Blow*, Over-reaching, Hard-working, or from Passions of the Mind, a Fright, Over-joy, sudden News, Grief, and Fretting. In all these Cases, a Miscarriage ensues from a Separation of the *Placenta*, in consequence of its causing a Flooding, which Flooding, if not timely prevented by Bleeding, Rest, Opiates, or astringent Medicines, causes the Death of the Child.

It is very remarkable, how very slight a Thing will cause Abortion in some Women, and how much on the other hand some will bear, and yet go through; nay, and that, the same Woman, at different Times. I knew one who miscarried by a little Slap on the Face (from her Husband) and another by lifting a Parcel of Cloaths; and two others, who though they had several bad Falls went on well.

Some Authors alledge, that the Womb has a contracting circular *Muscle* at its *Fundus*, which is the Occasion of the Exclusion of the *Placenta*; which (though a pretty Supposition) is not always true, because we find the *Placenta* not always at the Bottom of the *Uterus*, but sometimes on one Side, sometimes on the other, and sometimes over the *Os Internum* itself: And therefore there appears as much Reason for this contracting-Muscle at one Part, as at the other.

Nor indeed does it need any peculiar and particular Muscle, by reason of its numberless Vessels, which are circular, conical, and traverse, and seems to have all these Directions to help its Contraction after Labour, whereby it drains out all those Humours, &c. which are disagreeable to it.

This

This is proved also from its close Contact with the Child. when all the Waters are evacuated, which is like a Glove to all the Parts of it, and consequently takes great Force in dilating it in dry Labours.

The *Placenta* is ofteneft about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter, but I have meafured one myfelf which was $9\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Funis* 27 Inches. The further from Parturition, the more the Water, and fo *vice verfa*. I believe the Child of this Labour (which was laborious) muft have weighed 14 lb.

Innumerable are the Veffels, which inofculate from the Lobes of the *Placenta* with the Womb, which is very happy ; for was it fupplied with only one Veffel in cafe of a Separation there muft enfue a Mifcarriage ; whereas now, many of thefe Veffels may be loofened, and yet they may by Care be fo reunited, as to prevent it.

The Child is obferved to be of the following different Weights, at different Times, by MAURICEAU in his *Aphorifms* *, which I can't confirm by my own Knowledge, not having had fufficient Opportunities, and fhall therefore fet them down as he mentions them in Order.—11 to 12 lb. Weight at 9 Months, (but this I am fure is a very fmall Computation ;) — 7 to 8

* *French Edition*, large 4to.

at 8 Months ; — about 4 at 7 Months ;
— 3 Ounces at 3 Months ; — $\frac{1}{2}$ a Drachm
at 1 Month ; — and $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain at 10 Days.
— From whence we may judge, that the
first Day of Conception, it cannot weigh
more, or be bigger than a Millet Seed.

The Flux of the Milk happens immediately upon, or very soon after Delivery, in some sooner, and in some later, and increases till the third or fourth Day, upon which the *Lochia* lessen, and generally a little Fever ensues ; and as the Milk takes its Return by the lateral Vessels, the Flux of the *Lochia* (by Means of the Veins and Arteries, which correspond with the Breast and Womb) returns and increases, and the Milk then becomes cleansed, and fit for the Child's Food, and is very necessary to help to cleanse it from its various Humours, which it had imbibed in the Womb. It is remarkable, that as the Breasts dilate, the Womb contracts, and so *vice versâ*.

I had once a Patient whose Milk, during the whole Month, was almost of a pale Lemon Colour ; the Child sucked and received no Harm : She continued a little feverish and hysterical during the Time this Colour remained. I could no Way account for so odd an Appearance, unless
it

it could proceed from some very small Parts of the *Secundines*, or some congealed Blood being left behind, which became congealed by her taking a slight Cold, because she would be delivered out of Bed; and of which the full Exclusion was not effected till ten or twelve Days. But then, as this Accident often happens, I should think, was that the Cause, there would often be such an Appearance of Milk too.

This Person once, when she was suckling, had her milk stopt suddenly, and it flowed again plentifully on her taking a gentle cathartic.

A little before Delivery, while there is a moral Certainty of its proving the Labour, the *Breasts* grow *flaccid*, and the Womb *turgid*, after Labour the reverse.

So also with Virgins, as they approach toward the Time of excluding the *Menses*, their Breasts swell, and grow flaccid as soon as they are discharged. They have also at this Time a sort of (tho' not properly called) Milk.

The Causes of *Labour* seem to be by the *Contraction* of the *Abdominal-Muscles*, and the *Parietes* of the *Belly* pressing upon the *Uterus* full of Waters; the Symptoms of which (if genuine Pains) are from the Back and Belly downwards to the *Pubes*,
returning

returning and going off by Fits, every Interval being shorter than the preceding, which gives room for a tolerable Guess, when the Labour will be over.

This Contraction of the Belly presses down the Waters in their Membranes, and helps to open the *Os Uteri*, which is the whole Cause of the Exclusion of a dead *Fœtus* (which cannot help itself) unless manual Operation is necessary ; but in a live one, there is also its own uneasy Sensation, from its Fulness of Humours within, and pressure of the Belly upon it, which makes it suffer, and causes it to stir violently, and press forward toward the *Os Uteri* ; which forcing out, the Waters and Humours lubricate the Mouth of the Womb and *Vagina* in a natural Birth, so as to distend it, and make the Birth easy.

In preternatural Cases, the Woman has sometimes no Pains at all, and she must be helped by Art, i. e. *Manu educendâ unguinibus præcisis* ¹⁰.

The *Meconium* in the Child is a kind of fæculent Matter sticking to its Intestines,

¹⁰ It is very happy in a wrong Situation, when the Child must be turned, that the Woman has no Pain ; for, that, in so many odd Positions, might endanger the Life of the Child, and make the Labour also very troublesome to the *Accoucheur*, and

and can never be discharged till the Child has breathed, which (unless as in the Case above-mentioned) it never does. A Proof of a Child's not breathing in the Womb may be taken hence, that if the Child dies in the Womb before Help can be had (as may in some preternatural Cases happen) the Lungs will sink in Water; but if it dies in but a few Moments after Delivery) it having received Air into its Lungs by Inspiration) no Weight will make the Lungs sink, nor will any thing but the Air-pump empty them from that inspired Air whilst *in Utero*. Nor are all the Blood-vessels so permeable before as after Birth; so that the Circulation after Birth is more extensive.

The menstrual Blood comes from a *Plethora*, and generally happens at Puberty, when the Woman is arrived at full Growth, so as not to require so much of the Humours for her Increase in Bulk: Then are the Overplus of these Humours determined towards the *Uterus* and Breasts (as being the most yielding and soft Parts) and by the Communication there is between the Breasts and *Uterus*, we find, that just before the menstrual Flux the Breasts are turgid, and immediately after collapse and grow flaccid: So upon the
first

first Discharge of the *Lochia*, while the Womb by Labour is dilated, the Blood is more plentifully exsuded thence, and as it contracts, the Breasts again grow more turgid, and a large Quantity of Milk is received into them, and the lower Discharges lose both their Colour, Quantity, and Viscidity by Degrees.

I shall now say something as to the Practice of Delivery.

And here it will be necessary to see what are the Requisites on the *Accoucheur's* Part, and what on Nature's Part.

1st, The *Accoucheur* should have *Mens sana in corpore sano*.

2d, He should be of a modest Mind, a tender Disposition, careful and thoughtful, and yet not want Ideas.

3d, He should be tolerably well versed in the Mechanism of the human Frame in general, but especially in the Anatomy of the *Parts* of the Woman, that he may act mechanically in this mechanic Operation : For, as I apprehend, neither in Midwifry or Physic will any one act upon certain Grounds, who does not consider how mechanically the human Body is formed.

4th, He should be humane and patient, by gentle Expressions giving Comfort to his Patient under her Pains, and yet be

C

deaf

deaf to her Cries, where he is obliged to increase them.

5th, He should be somewhat versed in medical Knowledge, but especially should he be acquainted with the Investigation of those Disorders, which it is his immediate Business (*pro re natâ*) to give Help to, such as Floodings, Faintings, Convulsions, After-pains, &c.

6th, He should be rather generous than rapacious, and as near as possible make it a Rule to go to the first, who sends in the same Day, whether poor or rich, unless previously bespoke, and under Promise, as is frequently the Case.

7th, He should attend his Patients as often as he can in the Month of their Lying-in, by which he will comfort them, and gain Experience himself, in regard to those Accidents which unawares turn them off the Stage.

8th, It would be no Harm, if he were able to give proper Directions for the making the Patient's Bed, as it may sometimes happen, that People (especially out of Town) in their first Children, and through want of Friends about them, may be at a Loss.

On the Part of Nature.

Nature will often do alone, tho' Help is most generally requisite in difficult Births, and other Circumstances, such as these that follow, and which I set down as aphoristic Monitions.

Where the Womb is oblique.—Endeavour by the Fingers to place it right.

If to the right. — *Fundus* will be to the left, and so *vice versa*.

Pendulous.—Lay Women on their Backs, and apply a Cloth like a Belt.

If resupine.—Deliver her standing.

Feet presenting.—Extract by them, and mind to turn the Face to the *Sacrum* by the Feet, as soon as the Child is born, as far as the *Hips*.

Shoulder right.—Push back with the right Hand, and extract with the left.

Ditto left.—Reverse.

Face (the worst.)—Pass up to the *Fundus* and bring down the Feet, and so make the Head go up; in this Case a FILLET is necessary.

Buttocks with Feet to the Pubes.—Put a Finger or blunt Hook in Groin, and pull as far

as the Knee-pan, and then pull out gently first one Foot, then the other, and then pull the Child down to the Haunches, and turn its Face to the *Sacrum*, pressing a little upwards as you turn.

If Buttocks present Feet downwards — Pull by the Groin as before, and then pull the Legs out very gently, pressing them at the same Time into the Hollow of the *Ossa Ischia*, towards the *Perinæum*.

If Child lies across.—Turn it by pushing the Head back, and get one or both Feet as you can, and when it is extracted to the Head, introduce your left Hand Fingers to the Child's Mouth, and your right Hand Fingers about its Neck, and give it a half-round Turn upwards, which renders it easy, and there is not the Danger of tearing the *Perinæum*, as if you pull strait forwards.

Posture of the Child.—It is no Matter how a Child lies ; if it don't lie right, only observe this, that the lower the Head the harder to turn, and *vice versa*.

Navel String presenting. — Push it back, lest by Cold the Blood stagnates, Circulation stops, and the Child dies. This will not answer but where the Waters are broke, for where they are not it can't happen.

Hand-

Hand presenting.—Must sometimes be cut or wrung off; but that is only when it is swelled greatly by injudicious handling; sometimes it will recede by pushing the Child back.

String round the Child's Legs and Body.—Introduce your Hand, and clear it off the Legs, and then proceed.

Hand and Legs at once presenting.—Give Reason to think of Twins, or that the single *Fœtus* is in a Posture, as if it was going to pick up something, or rather in a Tumbler's Posture.

Flooding.—Shews a Separation, entire or partial of the *Placenta*.

After-pains.—Shew some Pieces of the *Placenta* left, or coagulated Blood; (of no great Consequence;) which are excluded by the Womb's Contraction, if assisted with some proper Remedies, such as Opium for Instance, or this Powder. *R. Pul. Croci. Myr. Elect. Pul. Cinnam. ana gr. v. m. f. Pulv. pro re natâ sumend.* They are a kind of *Tenesmus Uteri*.

Children born covered with a Cream-like Mucus. — Shew some Reason to suspect the *Liquor Amnii* nutritious, or to support HIPPOCRATES or HEISTER'S Notion of
C 3 the

the *Lac Uteri*. Yet as some have been born with no apparent Mouth, and yet alive, to these the Liquor *Amnii* could not be nutritious, unless merely by Absorption thro' the Pores of the Skin.

Funis.—From 1 Foot to 3 Feet long, half an Ell most generally.

Scapula presenting with the Back of the Head on the Pubes.—A hard Case this! and must be delivered by the *Feet* with a *Fillet*, and pull down with one Hand, while you push up with the other.

Face presenting.—If left long brings on an *Ecchymosis*, the Pressure causing an Extravasation into the Lymphatics.

Touching.—Best when the Body is emptied, and by the Fore-finger, or what the *French* call the *Doit Indice*.

Vagina.—Wears smooth by Labours, tho' rugous at first.

Womb.—Has Nerves from the *Plexus* of the Stomach, *Ergo* the sympathetic Sickness.

Its large Vessels.—Will dilate to admit a Finger, yet when contracted hardly visible;

Its Substance is somewhat glandi-similar.

Fætus's.—Have been found in the fallopian Tubes, the Ovaria, and Intestines.

Waters.

Waters.—More as younger with Child, and *vice versâ*.

Placenta.—Larger as younger with Child, in Proportion to the Child, and *vice versâ*.

Womb, its Nerves at the Mouth.—Give much Pain in touching at full Time.

Delivery near.—Brings on a kind of *Tenesmus Uteri*, determines the Waters to the *Os Uteri*, and opens it gradually.

Twins.—Have two Membranes and two *Placenta's*, between which there is sometimes a mutual Circulation; so that by an Injection thrown into one, the Vessels of the other will fill.

Women.—Sometimes miscarry of one Child, and go on with another.

Mola's and false Conceptions. — Are only coagulated Blood, which, by Pressure, becomes like a Lump of solid Flesh.

Fleshy Substances. — From a cancerous Humour very dangerous.

Vomitings. — If moderate, good; too much cause Flooding by shaking; Bleeding is the best Remedy.

Contraria.—*Contrariis medentur.*

Pendulous.—*Dutch*, and laborious Persons, most liable by their Employ.

Miscarriage. — Generally 15 Days after the Death of the Child.

Flooding. — Must deliver immediately, or both die.

Women. — Miscarry oftner at 3 Months, than any other Time.

Sudden Delivery. — Have some one to press gently the Belly ; lest by so sudden an Emptying from so great Fulness, sudden *Lypothimia's* come on, which may carry them off.

In Labour. — If cold, apply Bladders to the Feet with warm Water.

First Children. — Keep frequently stretching the *Os Internum*.

Head coming down quick. — Keep the Hand against the *Perinæum* lest it tear, and mind to lubricate the Parts ; if once torn, it runs on to the *Fundament*.

Uterus. — Rent mortal.

Company. — Very bad, disturbs the Head, causes Watching, and brings on Fevers.

Urine obstructed. — Caused by Pressure of the Child and *Uterus* on the *Urethra Vesicæ*, helped by *Catheter*.

Suckling. — Those who do not, should have *Lockia* longer ; none but strong Women

men should suckle, it generally hurts the weak ones, and does not give good Nourishment to the Child.

Obstructions. — Worse than too much *Lochia*.

Lurking Fever.—Shews Obstruction in some Part of the Substance of the *Uterus*.

Sore Breasts.—Cured by *Spt. Vin. Camp.* by Plaisters, such as the *Emplaf. e Cicutæ cum Ammoniac.* or *Quincy's Emplast. Mammillare.* Sometimes warm Cloaths or a dress'd Hare-skin will answer all the Purposes.

Hard Labour comes—From narrow *Pelvis*. Weak Women. Large Child. Rigidity of the Parts.

Crotchet Forceps, or any other Instrument. — Never to be used but in the utmost Danger.

Child. — If you cannot save both, the Preference should be given to the Mother; but this must be left to the Judgment and Mind of the Practitioner; as well as it must to act in Conformity with, or contrary to this Theory; for I freely own, were it not for that excellent Method of Teaching which is exhibited by Dr. SMELLIE's Midwifry (as to the operative Part) would
want

want great Light, in Comparifon to what it does, when his instructive Method is regularly purfued.

If right Hand presents.—Ufe the right Hand, and fo *è contra*.

After-pains.—Come from the cicatrizing of the Veffels, and fo there is lefs Fluency, and that is the Reason why they are lefs with the firft Child than others.

Loofenefs, &c.—First 5 or 7 Days mortal. HIP.



Traëtatus de Naturâ Non-Naturalium :

O R, A

T R E A T I S E

On the NATURE of the

N O N - N A T U R A L S .



ТРЕТИЙ

ИЗДАНИЕ



A

T R E A T I S E

On the NATURE of

The N O N - N A T U R A L S.

*Læta quies operi succedat membra madenti,
His, cibus, somnus, ordine & alma VENUS.*

- O**F these there are Six, *viz.*
- I. The Passions of the Mind.
 - II. Air.
 - III. Meat and Drink.
 - IV. Sleep and Watching.
 - V. Motion and Rest.
 - VI. Retention and Excretion.

And they are so called, because they do not simply and directly belong to the Essence and Constitution of the Body ; but yet, either,

1st, As

1st, As they are absolutely necessary to its Preservation or Duration ; or,

2dly, As they may become beneficial or hurtful, *i. e.* natural or against Nature, by the moderate or immoderate Use of them.

I. By the Passions of the Mind are meant those Commotions and false Conclusions that are excited in it upon the Perception of various Ideas and Objects, and at the same Time affect the Body.

These *Pathemata* or Affections become hurtful, either, *first*, when they exceed their Bounds by too hasty and unseasonable Conclusions about those confused Appearances and Fancies, which the Memory and other Occasions suggest, without duly inquiring into, and considering all, or the most rational Circumstances ; or, *secondly*, when they are weighed and valued *precipitately*, and by mere sensual Impulses, rather than due moral Reflections, and regards which may answer the best Ends.

To Disorders of this kind, *Children* of both Sexes, and other grown Persons of weak Apprehensions, are most subject, from a too great Fondness for their bodily Ease, and for want of having their Reason and Senses exercised, by useful Principles and necessary Discipline, in order to
a true

a true and ready Discernment, of what is Good, and what is Evil.

But those that have addicted themselves to a circumspect Reflection, have patiently and considerately collated, and with Calmness and Composure concluded, of Things in their Intention to perform, and have fortified their Minds against all Emergencies, may prevent many Disorders, moral and physical, both in their Minds and in their Bodies.

Our Passions were given us by our Creator for our good, and well-governed Passions are greatly beneficial to the Preservation of our Health, especially that Joy, which attends the Accomplishment of, and Encouragement given to some laudable Enterprize, after taking due Pains in bringing it to bear.

The Good and Hurt caused by Passions of any sort, is ever more intense and quick, than that proceeding from any other natural or external Causes: Witness various kinds of Fits, and Instances of Persons that have been relieved or prejudiced in their Health, cured or killed, by great and sudden Fears, Joys, &c. and that, more or less, according to the Prevalence of Custom, which here bears considerable Sway, as well as the four Cardinal Temperaments,

peraments, *viz.* Hot or Cold, Moist or Dry, and their Compounds.

A due Skill in all of these much Helps, and is of great Service to solve many Difficulties, and to form a right Judgment of Things, *e. g.* Some when moved immediately turn red, and are vociferous in expressing their Resentments (an Indication of endeavouring to remove a Hurt that Instant;) others pale, and sullenly morose (a *sure* CRITERION of Revenge, and future Spite :) These outward Marks depend, in a great Measure, on their different Constitutions, and arise from the Mixture of their Blood, and the Texture of its Vessels; which being closer wove, the Blood on a sudden, or a violent Commotion, is pressed towards the Centre, by the Contraction and the Closing of their rigid Fibres, apter to break than yield: But in sanguine and laxer Temperaments, such a Pressure makes the Blood ooze through the yielding Coats of the Veins to their Surfaces, like Mercury squeezed through Shammy, which will hardly pass a closer Leather without breaking it. In short, the Passions must neither be entirely stifled nor suppressed, lest a Sluggishness, and an irregular disorderly Circulation should ensue; nor must they be too much
excited,

excited, lest their Violence and Continuance should extremely disturb the Brain, Spirits, Nerves and Muscles, and create and cherish numberless Distempers; but a due Medium ought to be endeavoured after, since Hope, Desire, and Alacrity, are found to be great Promoters of Health; and Health itself is in short nothing more or less, than the proper Action and Reaction of the Solids and Fluids upon each other Reciprocally. But raging Passions of Lust, or Spite stifled, hurt the Body most. Wherefore PRINCIPIIS OBSTA. MEAD'S *Præcept.* p. 19.

II. AIR is necessary to the Preservation of the Bodies of Men, and other Animals, chiefly in these two Regards, *viz.* Respiration, and pressing upon their Surfaces.

Respiration is performed by the Lungs, and the *Aspera Arteria*, with its Ramifications peculiarly in them for that End, terminating in minute Vesicles, which are dilated by Inspiration of the Air, and flattened when that Air expires, whereby (or by which Action of the Lungs) the Blood is broke into smaller Globules, and intimately mixed and heated in its Vessels lying underneath them.

D

Some,

Some, in their Calculations, make the Pressure of the Air, upon the whole internal Surfaces of the Vesicles and Branches of the *Aspera Arteria*, far to exceed 10,000 lb. in Weight, arising from the vast Extent of those Surfaces, on which the Blood is spread in the capillary Vessels, to receive the Force of the Air upon each Globule, immediately to make it fit for Circulation. *An admirable Fabrick indeed!*

The Pressure varies with the Gravity of the Air to 1-10th more or less, upon the greatest Rise or Fall of the Barometers, of which Difference, consumptive and asthmatick Patients, and those that have a clear shrill Voice (a Sign of a Consumption) must needs be very sensible.

The Lungs by their Action rarifying the Air, within the Vesicles, extend them too much, and by their too close Contact or lateral Pressure impede Respiration; or, in other Words, the Air in the Lungs being too much rarified takes up too much room, and in Consequence stretches the containing Air-vessels, by which they are so pressed against each other, that an Anhelation or Shortness of Breath comes on.

Too hot an Air dries up the *Fluid-containing* Vessels, especially the Lungs, dissipates the finer, and increases the grosser
 Particles

Particles of either kind of Fluid, whether ferous or sanguineous, causing Obstructions, Inflammations, and Disorders in the Blood and Nerves. *Extream Cold* contracts, closes, strengthens, and invigorates the Fibres, and causes them to bear harder, or act more forcibly upon the Fluids; thickens the Humours, and occasions Coughs, Catarrhs, and scorbutical Obstructions. *Great Moisture* relaxes the Fibres, increases the Serum, hinders Perspiration, and occasions Fluxes, Fevers, &c. and if joined with much Heat, Mortifications, Dropsies, Colds, &c.

The Pressure of the Air upon the Surface of our Bodies, is not less necessary to Health, than it is evident we suffer in it by a Change of Weather; when the Air, pressing more or less upon the Vessels, renders the Blood by that Means more or less compact, as it is crowded into a less, or expanded into a greater Space. The Difference of the Weight of Air at different Times is so considerable, and the Variations frequently so sudden, that it is wonderful we do not oftner suffer by such Vicissitudes and Fluctuations than we do.

The whole Weight of Air, which presses equally upon a Body of about 15 square Feet Superficies, (which is the most commonly supposed Computation of the Su-

perfcies of a Man's Body) when the Mercury in the Barometer is higheft, is calculated to be equal to 39,900 lb. and when loweft 35,918 lb. viz. about 3982 lb. Difference betwixt the leaft and greateft Preffure*.

Now if the Air be over ponderous, its Preffure on the Veffels, crouds the Fluids into them, and thereby checks and ftops the Circulation; if (on the contrary) it be too light (the Veffels and their Fluids too much expanding) it begets Tumours and Eruptions, Stagnations and pulmonary Humours, (efpecially Short-windednefs,) and Death. When the external Air is too light or too much rarified, it preffes lefs upon the Surface of the Body, in Confequence of which, the internal Air forces itfelf more violently into and expands the Veffels, and acts much in the fame manner as the Application of the *Cucurbitula*, or Cupping-glafs, which has before the Application all the Air taken out (or exhausted) by the rarefactive Power of Fire; then when it is put upon any Part of the Body, as it has in it no preffing Air, fo it alfo keeps off, from the Part it is applied to, all the Preffure of the atmospherical Air; and in Confequence gives room for the internal Air to force the Blood into the expanded capil-

* See *Chambers's Dictionary*. Atmosphere.

lary Vessels, and thence into the Glasses, when applied after Scarification.

Moreover, the Air proves more or less salutary or noxious, according to the several Seasons, Regions and Situations, with respect to the Seas, and other flowing or standing Waters, Differences of Soil, higher or lower Grounds, Forrests and Meteors, and their various Exhalations mixing with it, and changing the Temperaments, of which the cold and moist Weather is the most penetrating, and most apt to introduce a Shivering and Chillness; the outward Fibres contracting, and the Fluids retiring from (as in a warmer Air they flow towards) the Superficies.

But whether this be brought about by the Air's bearing on the Surface, or by an Act of the diviner Particle, the *Anima Humana* within, contracting the Fibres of the Surface, and summoning the Fluids thence, from a Principle of Self-preservation, *sub judice lis est*.

The violent Commotions of the Air, and various Winds, have likewise different Effects, from their Velocities, and sundry Qualities, and the salubrious or the hurtful Steams with which they are impregnated and fraught; which must propor-

tionably differ greatly, as it passes over a healthy or unhealthy Country, over a large Continent, or from off the Seas.

III. By *Meat* and *Drink*, the Waste of the Solids and Fluids is repaired, and its Parts frequently increased: These therefore ought to abound with Ingredients suitable to the Mixtures of the Body, which are chiefly mucilaginous, fat, earthy Substances, common with Animals and Vegetables.

Custom and Necessity have already (in the main) determined, what Sorts and Parts of these may serve for Meat and Drink, and it is the Physician's Province to advise, which of all and either of them is most conducive to Health, which must differ at different Times, as when they are designed to restore *lost*, or preserve *present* Health.

That Vegetables afford sufficient Nourishment, Millions of Men, living only upon Bread and Water, testify; as also the Strength and Vivacity of other Animals, from which we differ not in this Regard; And perhaps from some of these it is, that we have learned to dress our Corn, and render it more fit for Use, by fermenting it, as they do theirs in their
Crops,

ops, e'er they admit it to descend into their Stomachs.

Corn and Pulse are most in use; of these Rye and Wheat are best for *Bread*; Barley and Oats for *boiling*, as also Rice, Millet, &c.

The Pulse kind are more hard and juiceless. Herbs, Roots, and some Fruits abound with Phlegm and Earth; and of course are apt to communicate a somewhat disagreeable Ferment and Sharpness to the Blood, and are therefore not fit for Food and medicinal Use, till after they have been gathered awhile, and laid sweating in a Heap, especially Apples, which should be first baked in Tarts, &c. before they are used as Food.

That the Flesh of Animals affords wholesome Food, is plain by Experience, and the Structure of the human Stomach; which is very similar to that of *carnivorous* Birds and Beasts, the Texture of whose Stomachs differs much from those adapted to digest Grain, Grass, &c.

The *Tartars*, *Samoids*, and their very Children, shew, that even *Carrion* and *raw Meat* will yield good Nourishment. *Nature* itself points out Milk, as the simplest, and most early, tho' not indeed the only Food; for otherwise the Use of Teeth

were quite superfluous, and it would seem as strange, that many Animals, as soon as they are furnished with but an imperfect Set, seek out a stronger Diet; at best Milk affords but a spongy kind of Flesh.

It is wonderful to see, how these young Animals select that kind of Food, peculiar to their Species!

The Aversion sick People discover to all Flesh Meat, is a convincing Proof, that Men may live without it; considering how sensible they are of it, and how slow the Appetite for Meat returns, which is far otherwise with Bread, &c. a Loathing whereof, AVICEN reckons a very bad Prognostic: His Words are, *Omnis inappetentia mala, panis autem pessima*, which a wrong Translation thus expresses; *Omnis oppletio¹ mala, panis autem pessima*.

The Aversion which sick People have to Flesh Meat, seems very providentially designed, because it would certainly be very prejudicial, in as much as there is no Doubt, but that the Chyle formed of Flesh has a greater Tendency to Putrefaction, than that formed of Vegetables, which by their mild Acidity, or subacid Quality, prevent it, and in the main prove better Food,

¹ There is no such Word as *oppletio* to be found in the *Latin* Tongue.

Food, than that which abounds with saline-sulphureous Particles, and (as some Flesh and Vegetables do) hastens on deadly Putrefactions, whereas saline Acidities are much more easily secreted or absorbed by testaceous Medicines ; whence it appears, sweet Things are not so prejudicial as some imagine, nor even sourish and tart ones ; such as Lemons, sharp Vinegar, Pepper, Aromatics, or sweetish oily Seeds, as Anise, Fennel, Juniper, &c. which produce Acidities and Fermentation, and are absolutely proper in seasoning Melons, Cabbage, Cucumbers, &c. to render the same wholesome.

The simpler Drink, as well as meat, is the better, not excepting even pure light Water, [*Aph. Lib. 5. Aph. 26. Hipp. Aqua quæ citò calefcit & citò frigescit levissima*] which (that it may not slip too hastily through the Body, by Secretion and Excretion) is qualified with more or less of nourishing and solid Particles infused therein, chiefly fermented or fermenting, called either Beer or Wine¹, &c. which are somewhat

¹ Here it may not be amiss to observe, that Raisin Wine is best and cheapest, when made of candied and old Raisins ; because as it is only the candied saccharine Parts, in which the Strength consists, so
in

what more suitable to the Mixtures of the Body ; fermented Liquors are mostly heady, and when made with rawish or musty Hops, or too large a Quantity of Oats, prove intoxicating : As also some Wines of *Hungary, Germany, and France*, abounding with Chalk, either from the Nature of the Soil, or the vile Adulteration of Vintners. To drink any thing too hot is pernicious, [*HIPP. Aph. Lib. 5. Aph. 16. Calidum ubi quis, &c.*] nor is it right to use one's self to any one Sort of Food, or to be too timorous or scrupulous as to the Quality or Quantity, or Time of Eating. Moderation is the best Rule to be observed. [*HIP. Lib. 2. Aph. 4.*]

N. B. Eating too much is more prejudicial than too much Drinking¹.

The ill Consequences of overcharging the Stomach are many, and very pernicious, but those of too great Abstinence more desperate, according to *HIPPOCRATES, Aph. Lib. 1. 5. In tenui Victu ægri Delinquant, &c.* In the first Case, the Stomach is too much extended, its Orifices closed,

in Consequence there is a greater Proportion of these Parts in 100 wt. of the dried, than in 100 wt. of the new and moist Raisins, of whose Moisture no Part has, as yet, been evaporated.

¹ *Lib. 2. Aph. 11. HIPP. Aph. 25. French Edit.*

its Vessels compressed, and its chief Functions impeded; whence Shortness of Breath, Heart-burnings, Giddiness, Reachings, &c.

In the *Second*, the Solids are destroyed, the Fluids dissipated and thickened, the Salts sharpened, &c. whence stinking Breath, corrupt Saliva, Loathings, fainting Fits, extream Appetite, and want of it, Gripings, Choler, Watchings, Epilepsies, raging Fevers, (which may be called Fevers of Inanition ¹) and a Train of other Distempers ². There are arising from Quality Acrimonies of *four* Kinds.

First, Saline Acrimonies, which are either, 1st, Muriatic or Briny, causing Thirst, Hoarseness, Rigidity, sharp Serum, Colliquations, grievous Pains and the

¹ When they are the Consequence of so impoverished a State.

² It is observable, that a Woman's Milk, who has fasted for 12 Hours is bad, and sure to disagree with the Child; if she fast for 48 Hours, it is next to Poison. And it is very providential in such a Case, to see how immediately Nourishment (especially soft Ale) is conveyed to the Milk; and the Milk (tho' rendered bad by fasting) is, upon Occasion of this Recruit, immediately rectified, and becomes good Nourishment to the Child; especially if the Nurse empties her Breasts some Time before her clapping the Child to it; by which Means the Child will have no Part of the Milk which was spoiled by fasting. It is likewise very proper for a Nurse so to do, when she has been taking a long Walk, or using any violent Exercise.

Scurvy.

Scurvy. 2d, Simple Acids, joined with Harshness, apt to astringe and coagulate, as is in unripe Fruit, creating cutting Pains, Heart-burnings, Agues, Scurvies. 3d, Keen Acids, as in Vinegar, productive of the same Evils as the last, and of the Gout and Rheumatism, if used in too great a Quantity.

Secondly, Aromatic Acrimonies, made up of saline oily Sharpnesses, causing Dryness, Burnings, quick Circulations, Wastings, Contractions, Fevers, &c.

Thirdly, Spirituous Acrimonies, fermented and distilled, as strong Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. apt to dry and contract the Fibres, strongly to coagulate the Humours, readily elevating, and as soon deadening the Spirits, as Oil does the Fire, necessitating Cravings after more and stronger, and begetting Vapours, Tumours, Consumptions, Fevers, Paleness, Dropsies, &c.

Fourthly, Fermenting and penetrating Acrimonies; as, 1st, New Wine, and other Drink, stopt up before it has done working, causing Winds, Cholics, Loosenesses of all Kinds, Vomitings, &c. [*Quatuor ex vento veniunt in ventre retento. Spasmus, Hydrops, Colica, & Vertigo, hoc res probat ipsa.* HILDANUS, fol. 641.] 2d, Vicissi-

~~Vicissitudes~~ abounding in our Nourishment, prepared of Flour unleavened, and of such Parts of Animals as most abound with Jelly, as also Curds and Cheese, tough, hard, &c. which load the Stomach with raw Crudities, obstruct the Intestines, beget thick viscid Blood, and by obstructing the Glands cause Paleness, Chillness, Slothfulness, &c. All great Coolers have the same Effect, especially on those that use but little Exercise. 3d, Oily Food, taken to Access, too much relaxes the Solids, obstructs the smaller Vessels, keeps out the aqueous Fluids, and depraves the Mixture of all the Humours, exciting sharp and burning ones, with Belching, Choler, an excessive Thirst, Obstructions, Indigestions, Inflammations, &c.

IV. Motion and Rest, must alternately relieve each other for the Support of Health². The Apostle's Injunction, *That he who will not work, neither shall he eat*³, is what Nature also teaches us to observe, at least in Reference to plentiful Meals, and good substantial Food. Moderate Exercise furthers an equal Distribution of the Fluids, and

² Quod caret alterna requie durabile non est. HILDANUS, 639.

³ 2 Epist. Thess. c. iii. v. 10.

the straining and refining of them for their several Uses, together with Improvements of the whole in all their Functions, which Sloth destroys. Voluntary Motions ought to imitate Nature's wise Oeconomy, which conducts every Thing smooth and gently, with great Tranquillity and Moderation. Violent, unequal and excessive Motion heats the Blood too fast. The just Proportion of it must be suited to the Strength and Temperament of the Body; for the slender, the light and active better bear it, than others of a fat and tender Constitution, to whom it is in like manner necessary, but to be used with greater Circumspection. Passive Exercise is to be preferred to strong active Exercise in most Constitutions.

The Continuation of Exercise, to some Degree of Lassitude and Weariness, is of great Importance, the want of which will frustrate its Design, by not affecting equally the whole Body.

Among the various kinds of exercising the Body, there are Walking, Climbing, Pushing, Wrestling, Running, Cleaving, Sawing, Ringing, striking the Ball, Bowling, Tennis, Cricket, Riding, &c. which last Dr. Sydenham particularly recommends to all consumptive Persons. *Leipsic Edit.* 524.
of

of SYD. Works. Hoc tamen Sanctè assero, quòd neque Mercurius in lue Venereâ neque cortex Peruvianus in inter mittentibus Efficaciores extent, quam in Phthisi curandâ Exercitium jam Laudatum.

The sober Use of *Motus* and *Potus* for stirring and thinning of the Blood, contributes much to the preserving and restoring Health. Excessive muscular Motion wears the Solids, sublimes and dissipates the thinner, thickens the grosser Fluids, and wastes the Marrow, whence proceeds Inflammations, Fevers, Bleedings, Gangrenes, &c. especially when there is an ill Mixture of Humours, and Decay in any Part before-hand.

Rest ought gradually to succeed to Motion, so that a slower Motion must follow on a quicker, lest a sudden Change from Motion to Rest should occasion an unequal Distribution, and in Consequence Shiverings, Pains in the Limbs, and Settling in the Fluids; and no Person should sit down to a plentiful Meal immediately after hard Exercise, or go to Bed ⁴ upon a full Stomach, tho' a small Morfel may be proper.

⁴ Ut sis nocte levis, sit tibi cœna brevis.

Post pastum stabis, passu mollive meabis.

HILDANUS.

Too much Rest, and the want of exercising the Muscles ⁴ of any Part, or the whole Body, unfits them for Use, and induces a Sluggishness all over, together with a Load of humorous Fat and Marrow, Drowsiness and Colds.

V. Watching employs our Senses, and thinking Faculties, as Motion does the other Members, so that Sleep is to those the same as Rest is to these, equally necessary, and to be proportioned with great Care and Moderation. Great Fears, Sorrows and Solitudes disturb and prevent Sleep, so does Eating just before Bed-time ^{5 6}; but when the Mind is easy and secure, listless and indifferent, void of attentive Thoughts, and tired with, or disrelishes its Objects, it invites to Sleep, which seems to be a Cessation of that Alacrity of Mind, in thinking and perceiving, which is usually called *Pervigilia*, *i. e.* Vigilance or Watching. This is observed in Persons who sleep at Church,

⁴ BLANCHARD. *Institut. Medicin.* p. 245. 4to.

⁵ Si nocturna tibi noceat potatio vini,

Hoc tu manè bibas iterum, & fuerit Medicina.

HILDANUS, 410.

⁶ Post Laborem quies, post quietem Cibus, post Cibus Somnus post Somnum Venus. *Ibid.*

when they don't like the Sermon, or the Parson.

Wherefore as the Sluggish and Heedless are always drowsy, the Lively and Ingenious are so too (tho' from different Causes) and cannot well refrain from Sleep, when the Matter and Object do not suit their Inclinations. To fall asleep, and awake again at one set Time, depends on Custom, and a vigorous Resolution : Different Ages and Complexions must measure the Allowances of either : For of Youth the Phlegmatic and Sanguine require more Sleep than others of a different Constitution ; as likewise do the Melancholy, and the Cholerick, of those who are well stricken and advanced in Years ⁷.

Drunkenness and sleepy Potions, do not answer all the Ends of natural Rest, seeing they relieve not, but rather divert and employ another Way the Activity of the Mind : Whence that Weariness after such kind of Sleep, if not of the moving Fibres of the Members (to which there is indeed a sort of Relaxation ?) yet in the thinking Faculties, because in them there is not that Cessation from Cares as there should be, as may be fairly gathered and

⁷ Jeune qui vielle vieux qui dort approche tous deux à la mort.

inferred from those various Dreams, and those strong lively Visions attending such a Sleep.

Watching is toilsom and fatigues, whilst Sleep recruits the animal Fabric; in which, by natural Order, there must be Successions of each to each.

That Sleep, and the Chilliness we feel resulting from it, on a full Stomach, clearly shew, that the Mind is too much taken up with the Work of Digestion, to determine the animal Spirits to the Organs of Motion; which is in a far greater Degree the Case likewise in Epilepsies and Distractions, swooning Fits, Tetanus's and Catalepsis, and an entire Insensibility in Fevers, &c. when the Mind is in too great a Hurry for determining the Spirits, to the Externals, in any Shape, or in due Order; she being at such Times very intent upon removing immediately some dangerous Affliction or Disorder in the *Vitals*.

Too much Watching preys upon the Spirits and the Solids, especially the Brain; increases sharp Humours, Choler, Sadness, Fevers, and Deliriums. Too much Sleep (wasting the Volatile, and gradually of Course thickening the other Fluids,) loads the Brain and Head, and stupifies the Senses, with that Train of Mischiefs
which

which attend, and is most hurtful to those who are inclinable to too much Rest. For, as,

Quod caret alternâ requie durabile non est ;

So,

*Plus vigilia semper, nec somno debitus esto :
Nam diuturna quies vitiis alimenta ministrat.*

VI. Excretion is that Separation of an animal Substance, which rejects somewhat out of the Body, as of no farther Use. For seeing our Bodies stand in Need of continual fresh Supplies, and those Solids and Fluids, which are taken in for that Purpose, contain many Parts unfit for Nourishment; so they would prove noxious to it, if retained, and not removed in Time by Excretion: On the contrary, from admitting these Excretions to exceed their Bounds, many pernicious Consequences may ensue, *viz.*

An excessive Excretion of the Saliva by Spitting hinders Digestion, causes Thirst, Choler, and Wasting; but a defective Excretion of it, or rather Secretion in the salivary Glands, impedes the tasting, chewing, swallowing and digesting our Food.

Too great a Discharge of the Gall injures the Chyle, Concoction, and the Separation

of the Fæces begets Acidities, Chillness, Debility and Swoonings; but if obstructed, it brings on the Yellow Jaundice.

If the Pancreatic Lymph flows too much, it has the same direful Effects as the Saliva, and over and besides occasions Loosenesses with their Attendants, Hæctic Fevers, &c. but if it flows too sparingly, it causes hard Swellings, and Stoppages in the Bowels, Costiveness, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts, Fevers, &c.

Too much Loss of Blood destroys the Spirits, and increases Crudities, with their sad Consequences. The want of the usual Evacuations of the Blood (such as the *Menses* in Women, a Nasal or Hæmorrhoidal Flux in Men, which never suddenly stop without Danger) produces Inflammations, Fevers, and innumerable other Distempers. Not to mention various other Maladies, which are also created by too great an Excretion of Urine, as the *Diabetes*, or too copious a Perspiration, as the Sweating Sickness, or the want of either; for in Persons liable to moist Feet or Hands, if the Sweating suddenly stops, Illness follows.

Besides these Six Non-Naturals, which are often the Occasions or external Causes of Distempers, there are some other Causes
or

or Occasions of them, not outward but internal : And these are what Physicians call,

I. A *Plethora*, when the Vessels are replete with Humours, more than are agreeable to a natural State of Health; and this arises either from a Diminution of some natural Evacuations, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or taking more in Quantity than the ordinary Powers of the *Viscera* can digest and discern. Evacuation and Exercise are its Remedies. *Contraria Contrariis medentur.* HIP.

II. A *Cacochymy*, when the Constitution abounds with vitiated Juices, or some ill Humours in the Blood, either ulcerous, bilious, pituitous, melancholic, acid, salt, sharp, saline or sulphureous, scorbutic or scrophelous.

III. *Heterogeneous* Matters, when any Thing of disproportionate or different Sortment is mixed with the Blood and Spirits, or lodged in the Intestines, as in Fevers, (pestilential ones especially) Swimmings in the Head, explosive Motions, Twitchings, and the Apoplexy; as also the Eggs of Insects, taken in by the Air, or Drink, lodging and breeding Worms within the human Body.



T H E

C A S E

O F

S. B. a M A I D S E R V A N T.

I Was sent for to attend her *December 5,*
1750.

She had a sudden Stoppage of her *Menses*, attended with Light-headedness, and a very high Fever of the inflammatory kind; she complained of a violent Pain in her Back; her Eyes looked wild; she spoke quick, and had a *Subsultus Tendinum* in her Hands.

N. B. About a Fortnight before, she (as I was informed) having had a Fever, ventur'd out too soon; so that I took this to be in some Measure a Relapse, and not owing only to the first Complaint, (*i. e.* the *Menses* stopping) because they had been upon her three Days, and consequently the

the Revulsion or Regurgitation of the menstrual Blood (as I apprehend) could not have either Virulence or Force enough to have occasioned this Illness.

The Method I proceeded in (after having told the Family what imminent Danger I thought she was in) was as follows;

December 6, Morning. Statim applicetur Emplas. Vesicat. Dors.

And let her drink plentifully of Barley-water, with Hartshorn Drops, N^o. xx. in each Draught.

At Night. *Tollatur è Brach. Sang. ʒviij. & Pergat in Ufu, Aquæ Hordei, cum Spt. C. C.* which I allowed, because they did not care for Expence.

Eleven o'Clock the same Night. Found her worse, and ordered the following Medicines.

R. Lapid. Contray. gr. xxv. Spir. C. C. per se gutt. xx. Pul. è Myrrb. C. ʒfs. Aq. Alex. Sim. ʒifs. Spir. ʒfs. ft. Haust. sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

She was very delirious all Night, by the Nurse's Account, but had some Sleep towards Morning, and did not appear to me (when I went to her in the Morning of the seventh Day) to have any convulsive Catches at all as before.

Seventh Day. I found her more sensible, and free from the Pains in her Head, Back, and Bones: Her Pulse pretty low, her Flesh cooler, and she seemed to me better in all Respects: She had had, in that Day and Night, five Stools in all: I ordered her Rice Gruel instead of Barley Water, and also gave her Leave to eat some boiled Rice. Then I ordered the following Medicine.

R. Aq. Mentb. piperit. ℥viiij. Epidem. ℥ij. Confect. Card. ℥ij. Sal. C. C. ℥ss. Syr. Caryoph. ℥ij. Fiat mixtura cujus capiat. Coch. iiij. sexta quâque horâ.

R. Aq. Cinn. ten ℥vi. Confect. Fracast ℥iiij. Syr. Nucis Moschat. ℥i. Capiat. Coch. iiij. pro re natâ.

She had no Stools that Night, slept the Forepart of it, but was restless all the other Part, yet pretty sensible.

Friday Morning, the Eighth. Found her sensible, but rather warmer than the Night before.

At Noon. She had had some Sleep, and was seemingly better.

Evening. Her Cough troublesome, complain'd of a Pain under her left Breast: The Water she had made appeared with a Cloudiness,

Cloudiness, not high coloured, and the Fever (as I thought) was then at its Crisis; and more so than it was before or after, by the Appearance of the Water. I then ordered for her;

R. Sperm Cet. ℥ij. Sach. puriss. gr. xv. Syr. Bals. q. s. ft. Bol. statim, & sexta quâque Horâ sumend. superbibendo Coch. iiij. Mist. Sequent.

R. Aq. Lact. Menthæ. ana ℥iiiss. Pæon. C. ℥iss. Syr. Croci ℥ij. Sper. Cet. per ov. Solut. ℥ij. Tæ. Thebaic. gutt. vij. Capiat. ut supra.

Sit in promptu. Spt. Vol. Arom. Lavendul. C. ana ℥iss. Capiat. gutt. xx. in Languoribus.

Applicetur Vesicat. Brach. sinist. statim.

Saturday Morning, the Ninth. Every way better, as to Rest, Pain, Urine, Breath, and Senses; no more Stools; ordered her then as follows;

Purgat in Usu Bol. novissim. Prescript. & Misturæ addetur Salis Absynth. ℥ss. Succ. Limon ℥vi. Capiat. ut ante.

Sunday Morning, the Tenth. Not much better, but endeavoured to shew herself better than she was; I ordered for this

this Day only a Repetition of the last Medicines.

N. B. She almost always denied the Account I had from the Nurse, but more especially about her Pains.

Afternoon. Worse.

Night. Very low Pulse, otherwise much the same, except that she coughed pretty much; of hard and bad tasted Spittle.

Monday Morning, the 11th. Nurse said she had been very delirious in the Night; her Urine was turned pale again. I ordered for her as follows:

*R. Pulv. è ♂ C. Sper. Cet. ana ℥i.
Castor. Russ. gr. vi. Syr. Croci q. s. ft.
Bol.*

*Sextâ quâque horâ sumend. cum Coch. iv.
Misturæ heri prescript. cui addantur
Tincturæ Castorei ℥ij. Salis Succini,
gr. xv.*

*R. Decoct. Pectoral. ℥xij. Oxymel. Scil-
lit. ℥iss. Tinct. Croci ℥ss. Aq. The-
riacæ ℥iss. ft. Apozem. Cujus capiat.
Coch. iij. Subindè præcipue urg. tussi.*

*Applicentur Epispast. altern. Brach. eti-
amque Suris si supervenerit Delirium.*

Tuesday Morning, the 12th. Very little Sleep in the Night. Raved very much, but

but would take no Medicines, alledging the Nurse had an Intent to poison her: Her Water turned pale again. I prevailed on her while I was there to take one of her Bolusses, which from me she was always ready to do. She then appeared so bad, I feared nothing was to be done; and did suppose she could not live many Hours, her Eyes turning inwards in a very ghastly manner; yet I tried this further Means for her Assistance.

R. Rad. Valer. Syl. gr. xv. Contrayer. gr. x. ft. Bol. cum quolibet Syr. Sextâ quaque horâ sumend. superbibend. Coch. iij. mist. sequentis.

R. Aq. Lactis Menthæ ℥iijss. PæonC. ℥iss. Syr. Croci ℥ij. Sper. Cet. Vitell. ov. Solut. ℥ij. Tæ. Thebaic. gutt. vij. Tæ. Cast. Russ. ℥ij. Capiat. ut supra.

Applicetur Emplas. Vesicat. & Cephal. p. æ. Plant. Pedum.

That Night I called in Dr. —, and we ordered the following Draught, viz.

R. Aq. Cinnam. Ten. ℥iss. Pæon. ℥ss. Theriac. Androm. ℥i. Camphoræ gr. iij. fiat Haust. horâ somni sumend. & Per- gat in usu manè præscript.

Appli-

76 *The CASE of S. B.*

Applicetur Vesicat. Regioni Costarum Lat. affect.

Wednesday Noon, the 13th. She had had a better Night ; Pulse much the same, and there was an Appearance of some miliary Eruptions, as the Apothecary's Servant left Word, but we could find none (tho' here it may be noted, that they often appear at Night, and in the Morning disappear :) She slept, greatly disturbed ; no Stool, Breath very short, but complained of no Pain or Strangury. We jointly ordered for that Day only a Repetition of the Bolusses, and Julep I ordered, and the Camphire Draught which we ordered together.

Thursday Morning, the 14th. When I saw her, I found her to have no Fever, nor any other very bad Symptom ; but yet very odd in her Head, talking irrationally, after I had sat by her for a little while ; tho' she answered pertinently enough as to the Questions I asked her about her State.

Her Tongue was foulish, her Water still pale and crude, but with something of a Sediment : She had no Stools ; slept tolerably, and took her Things regularly, which I ordered her to go on with, and to get

get her Head shaved, in order for a Cephalic Plaister to be applied.

Tuesday Morning, the 15th. Dr. — and I ordered jointly for her, viz.

Applicentur Hirudines Temporibus ut fluat sanguis ad ℥iv.

℞. Camphoræ gr. viij. Aq. Alex. ℥iss. Confect. Cardiac. gr. xv. Tæ. Theb. gutt. viij.

Et renoventur Emplast. Cephal. & Episp. Plantis Pedum ante præscript.

Saturday, the 16th. Pergat in usu omnium novissimè præscriptorum. Et manè diluculo, Diei Sabbati Capiat. Haust. Sequent. viz.

℞. Pulv Hellebor. nigri ℥i. Sal. C. C. gr. v. Syr. è Spin. Cerv. ℥ij. Aq. Petrosel ℥iss. m. ft. Haust.

This I was a little afraid would be too strong; so I called at Night, and finding (with Mr. — the Apothecary) a plain Appearance of some milliary Eruptions, and more threatening, postponed this Purge, and ordered the following Mixture to be taken in the room of it, by Spoonfuls every six Hours.

℞. Con-

78 *The CASE of S. B.*

*R. Confect. Cardiac. ℥iiij. Aq. Alex.
Simp. ℥iv. Menthae Spirit. ℥ifs. Syr.
Cyr. Croci. ℥ifs.*

Sunday Evening, the 17th. Ordered a Repetition.

Monday Evening. Ordered a Repetition. She being better in all Respects, and very sensible.

Tuesday. Ordered nothing, because the Family were quite impatient to get rid of the Trouble, and, as they thought, the Expence likewise, though they had Advice and Medicines for nothing. So upon *Wednesday* the 20th of *December*, I procured her a Bed in the Hospital, having, before she went in, pronounced her in a manner well. She was there under the Care of *Dr. Pitcairn*, who ordered her a Bolus of Myrrh and Wormwood, and an oily Medicine, *pro re natâ*, and a Cordial Julep every six Hours; and after this tedious Process, she is now, and has ever since been, quite well.

I take this Disorder to have been an inflammatory and a nervous Fever joined together; in which Case, I apprehend, the nervous Affections are to be first regarded; and if (as I believe in this Case happened) an additional Heat be superinduced by strong

strong Cardiac and Alexipharmic Medicines, it would be easier to reduce that by *Antiphlogistics* and *Venæ-section*, than it would be to cure the nervous detrimental Symptoms, whose Increase had been brought on by only regarding them in a secondary Way. But I may not be right in my Conjecture in general, from that want of Judgment and Experience which others have.

N. B. Upon her first Seizure, her Mistress told me, that she had twice given to her half a Pint of *Penny-royal* Tea, with a Glass of Gin in each; and when I first saw her, I really could not tell, whether it was a *Delirium*, or the Effect of the strong Liquor, for she seemed to me then intoxicated: But as I found her the same on my second Visit, I concluded her to be delirious; tho' rather Comatose than Raving.

She was very poor, and had no Friends: Her Mistress had no other Woman-servant, nor had she any Place in her House but a Garret for her to lay in, in which there was no Possibility of having a Fire made. There was about the fifth Day of the Disease (*from outward Appearances, such as Pains in her Side, and about the*
Scrobi-

Scrobiculum Cordis, and a great Cough)
great Reason to think it would end in a
Pulmonary Pthisis.

On the first *Sunday* after the Seizure,
(which was on *Tuesday* Night) I advised
Cupping; but her Mistress (through Fear)
dissuaded me: She had then a great Pain
in the Shoulder-bone.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 21. Note, Line 1. dele *especially when putrid.*
P. 27. Note, l. 4. for *apprend* r. *apprehend.* P. 41.
l. 19. for *is* r. *passes.* P. 46. l. 30. for *whilst it seizes.*
r. *yet he adds in.* P. 72. l. 3 for *Archigenus* r. *Archigenes.*
P. 91. l. 8. after *i. e.* r. *Pulp of Cassia.* P. 125. l. last,
for *Puleg.* r. *Aq. Puleg.*

Midwifry, P. 5. Note, l. 2. for *gravidatate* r. *graviditate.* P. 32. l. 4. r. *does in Utero.* Ibid. l. 14.
dele *in Utero.* P. 41. l. 29. for *Smellie's* r. *Smellie.*



